

COLONIST
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WORD
ISSUE.

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON and COMOX
HOUSEHOLD
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 38

VICTORIA B. C. SATURDAY JANUARY 20 1900

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Get
Your
Watch

Put in good repair by a
first class workman.
We use nothing but best Jewels
and Malapras, and
warrant all our work.

Challoner & Mitchell,
Jewellers. 47 Gov't Street.

"ALBERTA"

Fine Creamery Butter.

Roquefort, Gorgonzola,
Stilton and
Full Cream Cheese.

Hudson's Bay Co.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Anheuser-Busch's ...

MALT NUTRINE

(A Non-Intoxicant)

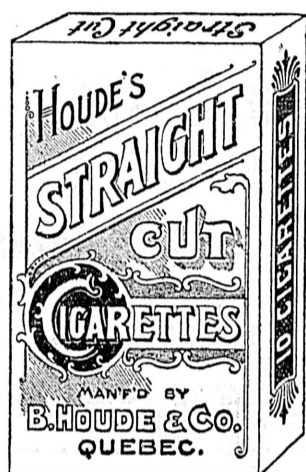
The Best Tonic in the World.

Sold by leading grocers and druggists.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

Wholesale Agents

A Fac-Simile



of the Brand of
Cigarettes that are

Better
Than
The Best

MANUFACTURED BY
B. Houde & Co.
QUEBEC.

FINE WALL PAPERS.

To make room for NEW STOCK we are selling
a number of small lots of FINE WALL PAPERS
at greatly reduced prices.

J. W. MELLOR,

76-78 FORT STREET

FOR SALE.

Mining Shares

In all B. C. mines. For quotations call at
our office. List your stocks with us.
HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS.
For sale in all parts of the city. We have
one of the best lots of houses and lots
for sale in the city.

FARMS AND FARMING LANDS.
For sale in all parts of the province.
MONEY TO LOAN.
On Victoria Real Estate by The Yorkshire
Guarantee & Securities Corporation, and
The Dominion Permanent Loan Co.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Agents for The Scottish Union & National
Insurance Co., The Atlas Assurance Co.,
The Alliance Assurance Co.

A. W. MORE & Co.,
86 Government Street.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24
AT 2 P.M.

AUCTION

—OF—

Desirable
Furniture
and Effects.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The CUTHBERT BROWNE CO. LTD.
LEADING AUCTIONEERS

SALES BY

The CUTHBERT BROWNE CO. LTD.
Two Storey Residence and Two
Lots near Jubilee Hospital.

Wednesday, January 31st, 1900
AT 11 A.M.

At the salesrooms of the Cuthbert,
Browne Co., Ltd., 37 and 39 Langley Street,
in the city of Victoria, B.C., by Herbert
Cuthbert, Auctioneer.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ.:
Lots Seventeen and Eighteen and Improve-
ments, Block Three, sub-division of sub-
lot Number Seventy-one, Fernwood Estate,
City of Victoria, B.C., according to plan
420.

Terms—Ten per cent. of the purchase
money to be paid down at time of sale, bal-
ance to be paid within thirty days there-
after. The property is to be sold subject to
a reserve bid.
For further particulars and conditions of
sale, apply to
MACDONELL, McMASTER & GEARY,
51 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont., Solicitors
for Mortgagees.

Awed By
Artillery

Boers Declare Buller's Bom-
bardment Most Frightful
Ever Witnessed.

Naval Guns in Salvo of Five
Spread Death in Enemy's
Trenches.

Ladysmith Reports Welcome
Sound of Guns of Reliev-
ing Column.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 19.—The Boer accounts
of the passage of the Tugela river are
given in the following two reports from
Commandant Viljoen's camp, on the
Upper Tugela, via Lorenzo Marques,
Jan. 18:

"Jan. 16.—Buller's second movement
was a reconnaissance in force, with an
armored train and a large body, sup-
ported by cannon toward Colenso last
night. A heavy bombardment ensued
and therein the British having wounded
one of our men, no reply was made. This
move was a feint to cover extensive
movements up the river. Kaffirs, on this
side of the Tugela have been warned by
the British to leave their kraals, as the
fight will commence shortly."

The second despatch runs thus: "Jan.
17.—The night was unbroken, save for
slight rifle encounters between outposts,
which led to nothing. At daybreak the
enemy was located as before. He had
not brought a single gun across the river,
but from the ridges of Swartzkop a bat-
tery and a half of siege guns opened on
our position at 5 a.m. The bombardment
was probably the most frightful ever wit-
nessed on land. Frequently five heavy
naval guns fired simultaneously at one
schance (entrenchment).
WARNED OF BOER TREACHERY.
The Daily Mail publishes the following
despatch, dated Thursday, from Spear-
man's camp: "It is rumored that the
Boers have evacuated Colenso, in order
to reinforce their troops here. Heavy
gun fire was heard from Ladysmith this
morning. General Buller's order in-
structs the men to head the white flags of
the Boers only when they lay down their
arms. It also instructs them to beware
of false bugle calls."

LADYSMITH CHEERED.
Ladysmith, Wednesday, Jan. 17, via
Spearman's camp, Jan. 19.—Everything
is quiet. The position is unchanged and
there is very little bombardment. The
welcome sound of the guns of the relief
columns was heard yesterday from Col-
enso and Springfield. The heat is in-
tense, but there is no increase of sick-
ness.

A BILLETED REPORT.
London, Jan. 19.—A Durban special,
dated Thursday night, says: "It is re-
ported here that Lord Dundonald has
smashed a Boer convoy. Gen. Buller is
said to be within twelve miles of Ladys-
smith and General Warren to be about
six miles to the rear."

BULLER'S IMMENSE TRAIN.
London, Jan. 19.—The Times has the
following despatch dated Thursday, from
Pietermaritzburg: "General Buller's
wagon train is 19 miles in length and em-
braces 400 wagons and 5,000 animals,
as some of the drifts are narrow and
muddy, only one wagon is able to cross
at a time. The officers are betting two
to one that Ladysmith will be relieved
to-morrow (Friday)."

A METHODIST RETREAT.
Proposed Abstinence From Social Af-
fairs During the Month of October
of Each Year.
Toronto, Jan. 19.—At a banquet of the
Methodist Social Union last evening Mr.
Carter presented a resolution
favoring the giving up of social engage-
ments for a period of one month in each
year, to apply to the whole Methodist
church of the Dominion. October is sug-
gested as the whole month to be devoted
to the awakening of a sound spiritual
sense.

Dr. Carman, general superintendent,
approved of the resolution and the Union
passed it unanimously, and recommend-
ed its endorsement by the church gen-
erally.

A CARELESS HACK DRIVER.
Toronto, Jan. 19.—The grand jury have
returned a true bill against Robert Kin-
sella for manslaughter in connection
with the death of Mrs. Rodgers, who
was killed in a hack driven by Kinsella
by the vehicle being struck by a street
car. Motorman Fewster, of the electric
car, was discharged, there being "no
bill" against him.

ELECTRICAL CORPORATION.
President, Jan. 19.—Rudolph Forget,
president of the Royal Electrical Co.,
says there is good ground for a story in
financial circles here that the Royal
Electric and the Montreal Street Rail-
way companies will be amalgamated
shortly. The deal is regarded as a most
important one among financiers.

MR. CLUTE'S REPORT.
Ottawa, Jan. 19.—The announcement
of the result of Commissioner Clute's
inquiry regarding mine owners' and
miners' grievances in British Columbia
will not be made until the subject comes
before the council.

FIRE IN LIQUORS.
Kingston, Jan. 19.—Three thousand
dollars damage was done to the works
and buildings of James Thompson's li-
quor establishment by fire this morning.
Insurance unknown.

BOER AGENT FOR WASHINGTON.

Montague White Going There From
London but His Recognition a
Question.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The state de-
partment has not been advised from any
official source that Mr. Montague
White, the consul of the Transvaal Re-
public at London, is coming to Washing-
ton as a diplomatic representative of the
Transvaal Republic. In advance of his
coming the officials do not wish to fore-
cast the decision of the department as to
his claims for recognition.

The rule is to admit to the secretary
of state any proper person who comes
on public business, but that admission
does not constitute an official recogni-
tion of the visitor. When Mr. White
calls at the state department he will un-
doubtedly be seen by Secretary Hay, but
while the Secretary may talk freely
with his visitor, that interview will not
in itself amount to an official recogni-
tion of Mr. White as diplomatic representa-
tive of the Transvaal. It will remain
for the state department officials later to
pass upon the sufficiency of any creden-
tials that Mr. White may bring to es-
tablish himself in that character.

Command Of
Strathcona's

Col. Steele of Mounted Police
Reported Honored With
the Offer.

The Noble Contributor Himself
Coming to Witness the
Troops' Departure.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—It is reported to-
night that Col. Steele will be given com-
mand of Strathcona's Horse.

Chief Inspector McEachran has been
requested by Strathcona to purchase the
horses for his contingent.

Montreal, Jan. 19.—Lord Strathcona is
not expected to reach Montreal until Feb-
ruary 15.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—The Northwest
Police and cowboys got a magnificent re-
ception here to-day. Lady Minto pre-
sented Guidons to the squadron, worked
with the Elliot motto, "Wha daur meddle
wi' me." Lord Minto made a brief
speech complimentary to the regiment,
and wished them good luck.

ONTARIO MOUNTED RIFLES.

Toronto Forming a Corps on General
Hutton's Australian Pattern—Po-
lice Squadron at Ottawa.

Toronto, Jan. 19.—Steps have been
taken to form a mounted rifle corps in
this city to be known as Ontario Mount-
ed Rifles, similar to the Australian
Mounted Rifles organized by Gen. Hut-
ton in that colony four years ago, as in-
regular cavalry and for scouting duty.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—The Western squad-
ron, composed of Northwest Mounted
Police, arrived here about noon, and
were warmly welcomed by the Govern-
ment-General and Lady Minto and Mayor
Paynter and citizens. They left for
Halifax this afternoon.

CANADIANS IN AFRICA.

Toronto Correspondent Tells of Wars
Alarms and the Unreasonable
Weather.

Toronto, Jan. 19.—Stanley Brown, the
Mail correspondent, writing from Bel-
mont, December 16, says the tempera-
ture has been 90 degrees in the tents. He
tells of a false alarm when the entire
force was called out. "There was no
more danger of the Dutch getting the
better of us at Orange River," he says,
for stationed in the camp were six guns,
two 14-pounders, two 9-pounders and two
belonging to the Cape Artillery.

FRENCH DEPUTIES.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The chamber of de-
puties to-day passed a vote of confidence
in the government by 329 ayes to 74
noes on an interpellation criticizing the
government's indecision in the recent
strike of miners at St. Etienne.

COMMISSIONER MIAL.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Mial, commissioner
of inland revenue, has applied for six
months leave of absence after which he
will be superannuated.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They
first make you sick and then leave you con-
stipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regu-
late the bowels and make you well. Dose,
one pill.

Pressing to
Ladysmith

Warren Moves Steadily On
Though Boers Concentrate
Against Him.

Dundonald Master of Position
Smoothing Path of the
British Train.

Flight of Enemy From Colenso
Trenches at Hall of Buller's
Shrapnel.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 19.—A Daily Telegraph
despatch from Spearman's Farm or
Camp, as the correspondents now de-
scribe it, dealing with Lord Dundonald's
movement to the west of General War-
ren's force, already cabled, says:

"His success gives us control of an
easy entrance to Ladysmith.
"Our guns continue to bombard the
Boer lines, the Boers replying but feebly.
"General Warren is advancing steady-
ly."

BOERS FLED FROM COLENZO.

London, Jan. 19.—The Standard pub-
lishes the following, dated Thursday,
from Spearman's Farm: "It is reported
that the Boers opposite Colenso, on find-
ing that General Buller had out-maneu-
vered them, crossed to the south of the
Tugela on Monday and set fire to all the
houses in the village.
"As the force from Chieveley advanced
the Boers retired before them to the
trenches on a hill in line with Colenso.
"Our infantry advanced to the attack
in skirmishing order, followed by sup-
ports and reserves, our cavalry scouting
on the right close up to the river.
"The Boer forces at Colenso must have
been considerably weakened by the de-
spatch of large reinforcements westward
to meet General Buller's advance, and
they now hurriedly evacuated the river
trenches and the kopjes opposite the vil-
lage and scattered before our shrapnel.
By evening none of the enemy was left
within rifle shot of Colenso. The British
force then retired to Chieveley."

ALL HURLED AT WARREN.

London, Jan. 19.—A despatch to the
Daily Telegraph dated Thursday from
Spearman's Camp, describes the difficul-
ties of the march owing to the unwieldy
baggage column, including all the tents
and sheep, over bad roads in wet weath-
er. The correspondent then goes on to
say:
"Some 10,000 Boers arrived in the
vicinity of Potgieter's Drift on Thurs-
day and Friday of last week and began
the erection of formidable lines of
trenches for the positions. Apparently
they could only be turned from the west
by assailing the high ridges of the
Spreenkop. A ballistics to-day reported
that no guns were visible in the
enemy's works, but that there was a
large Boer camp in the direction of Brak-
fontein, a brown ridge four miles from
Potgieter's Drift.
"Boers arrived in large numbers to-
day from Colenso and Ladysmith. They
have certainly run branches of the rail-
way from Modderspruit around Mount
Bulaway. Nearly all the Boers have
gone to attempt to check General War-
ren's advance, but he made no sign to-
day."

A CAUTIOUS ADVANCE.

Spearman's Camp, Friday evening,
Jan. 19.—Sir Charles Warren and Lord
Dundonald are continuing a cautious ad-
vance, hourly expecting battle. There
has been slight artillery firing here, at
Ladysmith and at Chieveley. The na-
tives report that the kopjes are full of
Boers.

GERMAN BARK A PRIZE.

Bearing from Australia Flour Cargo for
the Transvaal Government.

Lorenzo Marques, Thursday, Jan. 18.
—The German bark Mare, from Austr-
alia, with a cargo of flour for the Trans-
vaal government, has been taken as a
prize by the British third-class cruiser
Falmouth, near the Island of Inyang, De-
lagoa Bay, and has been sent to Durban
with a prize crew on board.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL SHIP.

London, Jan. 19.—Mrs. Adair, who suc-
ceeded Lady Randolph Churchill as pre-
sident of the American Hospital Ship as-
sociation, presiding at a meeting of the
executive committee to-day. Mrs. Joseph
Chamberlain and the Duchess of Mar-
borough were among those present. Plans
for continuing the work and assisting
both the British and the Boer wounded
were submitted. Encouraging responses
with this end in view have already been
received from America.

See
The
Line of

...TWO BIT...
BRIAR PIPES.

IN SHOW WINDOWS.
AT HARRY SALMON'S
THE CORNER.

Terrible Work Before Buller

Boers Desperately Entrenching to Resist His March to Ladysmith.

Forty Thousand Men in Advance ing Host With Increase Every Day.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 20.—4.30 a.m.—Every hour that General Buller delays his combined attack makes his position stronger. The transports continue to arrive at Durban and fresh troops are being sent up the line to reinforce those already there. It appears that General Buller's troops north of Tugela number at least 22,000 and possibly 25,000, with 50 guns. His total forces, forming a great outpouring, south and west of Ladysmith, probably number 40,000.

While General Buller's forward operations, which began on January 10, develop rather leisurely, the Boers appear to be fully aware that they must meet a strenuous assault. Balloon observers have estimated that 10,000 Boers are using spade and pick in strengthening their positions, which nature has rendered easy of defence.

Military critics in touch with the war office think that the general fighting has begun, and may be expected at any hour. It is not thought that one day's fighting will clear the way to Ladysmith, but rather than there will be two or three days of continuous fighting.

CANADIAN SCOUTS.
Capt. J. H. Macdonald, Jan. 18.—A number of Canadians, including two experienced scouts, have arrived here and have offered their services for scouting purposes. They have paid their own expenses, and say that there are hundreds of other anxious to follow them.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEATH.
Ladysmith, Tuesday, Jan. 16.—(via Spearman's Camp).—Mr. George Warrington Stevens, special correspondent of the Daily Mail, died yesterday of enteric fever, and was buried at midnight.

BULLET-PROOF SHIELDS.
London, Jan. 20.—Speaking yesterday at a conservative meeting in Bradford, Mr. Williamson, a municipal councillor, said that it was within his personal knowledge that thousands of bullet-proof shields, weighing seven pounds each, were being manufactured in Sheffield for the Boers. They are designed to protect the vital parts at a range of 400 yards.

PRESSING TO THE ATTACK.
British Make Enemy Suffer in the Preliminary Skirmishing.

London, Jan. 19.—Gen. Buller telegraphed the war office from Spearman's Camp, under the date of last evening, as follows:
"Lord Dundonald, with a body of mounted troops, came into action this afternoon with a force of Boers west of Acton Homes. After the fight he occupied several kopjes, which he still holds. Field Cornet Heilmann and twenty Boers were killed and fifteen prisoners taken. Two British soldiers killed and two wounded."

The following despatch, dated Spearman's Camp, Natal, 9.20 last night, is published by an afternoon paper:
"The war balloon made two ascents to-day, locating the Boer position, which they had marked by refusing all day to return the fire of our guns."
"Littleton's brigade were pushed forward to-day and is close to the Boer trenches. The two armies are now in touch and began an exchange of rifle fire to-night."

"The howitzer battery and the big naval guns kept up a hot fire on the Boer trenches all day and dropped shells along the enemy's front."
"Under cover of this Gen. Buller pushed his line out ready to attack, but not a shot came back from the Boer's guns."

METHUEN ALL RIGHT.

In Robust Health and Personally Conducting the Reconnoitring.

Modder River, Cape Colony, Jan. 18.—Gen. Methuen, who is in robust health, personally directed another strong reconnaissance yesterday.

The Highlanders succeeded in driving the Boers from the brush on the river bank by long range volleys. The Boer fire was ineffective.

SCOUTING IN CAPE COLONY.

Roberts on the Mispah to Australians—Enemy's Losses in Attacking French.

London, Jan. 19, 4.20 p.m.—The war office has made public dispatches from Field Marshal Roberts, dated to-day, recording scouting operations in Cape Colony, including the ambushing of the Australians, when two of the latter were killed and fourteen reported missing. He adds:
"A Boer deserter states the enemy suffered severely in attacking French's advanced post on Jan. 15th. Seventy Boers are still unaccounted for."

CHAMBERLAIN ON EDUCATION.

Necessity of Specialized Training Emphasized—The Birmingham University Scheme.

Birmingham, Eng., Jan. 18.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, presiding at a meeting here to-day in the Mason University referred to a variety of subjects but carefully avoided war. He emphasized the necessity of specialized training, and said the deputation which recently visited the universities and colleges of the United States and Canada had found all classes of the community there enthusiastic in the support of education. The feeling was lacking in Great Britain. He foresaw competition in the future with America, such as had never before experienced and is desirous that unless Great Britain kept up to the American level she would lose her position in the world of commerce.

Touching on the success of the Birmingham university scheme, Mr. Chamberlain said that already £255,000 had been promised towards the endowment of the institution and that of this sum Andrew Carnegie had anonymously given £1,000.

More cases of sleepwalking, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

AMERICAN PACIFIC CABLE.

Bill on Its Behalf Introduced in Congress—Cost Limited to Eight Millions.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Representative Corliss of Michigan, has introduced a bill for the construction and operation under the government of the United States of a cable between this country and Hawaii, Guam, the Philippine Islands and other countries. The bill is substantially the same as that of last year providing for a government cable, except that the section creating a cable commission is eliminated and the President is empowered to determine the route, the maintenance, operation, etc., of the cable being placed under the control of the postmaster-general, the secretary of war and secretary of the navy. The bill limits the cost of the cable to \$8,000,000. Authorization is given to the President to arrange with Japan and China for cable landing points.

MANTOBA'S SOLDIER PREMIER.

Hugh John Macdonald Returns to the Militia as Commandant of New Battalion.

Winnipeg, Jan. 19.—Premier Macdonald has accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the new red-coat regiment now in process of organization in this city. There are now 397 men enrolled for the regiment.

RUSSIA BUYING KOREA.

Report of Agreement for Huge Payment in the Name of a Loan.

London, Jan. 18.—A Shanghai special says: It is reported that an agreement has been concluded under which Russia will buy Korea \$120,000,000 of which \$5,000,000 will be paid immediately. Korea having successfully applied to Japan for a loan.

NEW BRUNSWICK POLITICS.

Additional Minister Appointed Without Portfolio—An Exchange of Offices.

St. John, Jan. 19.—The attorney-general, Hon. A. S. White, and the premier, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, have changed offices. Mr. Emmerson remains premier with the office of attorney-general, and Mr. White takes the office of commissioner of public works.

H. A. McKeown, M.P. for St. John, enters the government without office, making an additional minister. Mr. McKeown was to have been solicitor-general, but the defeat of the government candidate in Carleton probably warned the government not to open another constituency.

AN OFFENSIVE PARTISAN.

Liberal Member of the Commons Relieved From Service in Manitoba Government.

Winnipeg, Jan. 18.—An order-in-council was adopted by the Macdonald government to-day dispensing with the services of J. A. Macdonnell, chief provincial engineer, to take effect to-morrow. Mr. Macdonnell is the Liberal member of the Dominion house for Selkirk.

THE LOST HELIGOLAND.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 18.—The agents in New York of the German Petroleum Company, whose steamer Heligoland is supposed to be the ill-fated steamer in St. Mary's Bay, have telegraphed to the German consul here to use every endeavor to recover and bury the bodies of the wrecked sailors, and the tug Ingraham has been ordered to return to St. Mary's Bay for this purpose.

BASEBALL IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Jan. 18.—The indications that Baltimore will be dropped from the National baseball league, and given a place in the Western league, have caused patrons of the game to form a stock company with a view of placing an American Association team in this city.

MARYLAND SNUBS BRYAN.

Annapolis, Jan. 18.—The Maryland house of delegates which is overwhelmingly Democratic, to-day refused to endorse Wm. Jennings Bryan as "the recognized leader of the Democracy in the United States," and practically nullified the resolution introduced by a silver advocate to invite Mr. Bryan to address the body.

TRAIN MAN KILLED.

Belleville, Jan. 18.—John Pearson of Trenton, an employee of the G. P. & N. Y. track, was struck by a train to-day. She is not hurt and died a few hours after.

CULTIVATING CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the last year's America's cup challenge, Shamrock, has applied for membership of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The whiskey that touches the right spot every time is Jesse Moore's "AA" whisky. It is had from all first-class dealers.

MARINE NOTES.

Monmouthshire Expected to Leave Quaranine To-day—Shipping News.

The Northern Pacific liner Monmouthshire will probably leave quarantine to-day, having undergone a thorough fumigation. The man who was suffering from smallpox and all the suspects have been landed at the station.

The Sadie Turpel, which was ashore at Abousett, is on the ways for repairs. When refitted she will take on a white crew.

The customs officer on the Garland reports that near Port Angeles a small sloop was seen, captured. Her name was the Ruby N., and she had a quantity of old clothes on board, but no signs of having been here. She is not registered at the customs house here.

The passengers on the Umatilla for San Francisco last evening were: T. Sharp, H. Mutton, C. W. Wainwright, Mr. Rohn, Mrs. L. D. Dreyer, Miss A. L. Miller, Miss Miller, B. Curry, R. F. Bittanworth, W. Gowan and wife, T. F. Tyme, L. Attendant.

Vancouver's News Budget

Suggestion That Citizens Form Groups Each to Equip a Roughrider.

Trouble With the Asphalt— Cache of Thieves' Plunder Located.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 19.—Major Bennett has suggested a scheme in connection with the British Columbia rough riders movement to give an opportunity to those wishing to demonstrate their patriotism in a substantial way. Citizens, he says, might volunteer to equip one or more rough riders themselves, or form clubs, each to equip one rough rider. The cost of the equipment of one mounted scout would be about \$150. There are many men in Vancouver he believed who would undertake to equip one rough rider, and he would start the ball rolling himself by handing in his name. He believed that the British Columbia government were somewhat appalled at the cost of equipping a hundred or more men for service, and he thought that if the people of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster took the matter in hand themselves the movement would be irresistible. Should the Imperial government decide to accept British Columbia's offer there would be no harm done. He volunteers that in all British Columbia 300 men could be equipped in this way and those who had paid for their equipment would feel a deep personal interest in the future of the "Tannars, of Messrs. Jim & Tannars, who was interesting himself in raising a corps of Japanese sharpshooters for the Transvaal, says that the scheme is by no means dead. A number of ex-navy and army men having handed in their names, some of the navy men being seven years in service. No definite step will be taken until sufficient numbers of names have been secured.

There are now in the hands of the secretary of the South Africa scout committee about 250 pairs of socks for the troops in South Africa and subscriptions are coming in fast.

The halibut steamer Thistle is several days overdue from the halibut banks. Mayor Cardin states that he disagrees with the annual report of the board of works in as far as it says that Vancouver's asphalt pavement is a success.

The board of works at a meeting held yesterday decided to advise the city council that the contractor, Messrs. J. E. Davis, eldest daughter of Mr. L. M. Davis, late of Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England, and Mr. R. D. MacKenzie, fifth son of Duncan MacKenzie, one of the oldest settlers of Surrey, and a pioneer prospector in Clover Valley, B.C., have been visiting several citizens of Vancouver out of sums ranging from \$10 to \$25 by representing himself as the discoverer of valuable placer on Howe Sound. The placers are a myth.

St. John Reid is not expected to recover from a serious illness following an operation. Lady Reid and Sir John's daughters, Mrs. Frank Robertson and Mrs. Hartley have been summoned to Sir John's bedside in London, England.

The first case tried in Vancouver's new Admiralty court came up to-day before Chief Justice McCall. A sailor named Dean sued a shipmaster named Crockett for six months' wages at \$50 a month. The sailor secured a verdict.

The den of a pack of thieves, Thomas and John Drew, who have been very successfully operating in Vancouver for the past two years, has been located on the water front by the police of Vancouver. In their hideout were men's clothes, women's clothes, junks and jellies galore, a barometer, stolen from Mr. Cambie, civil engineer, C.P.R.; a case of drugs, stolen from Dr. Langis, and a great variety of other articles. The Drew brothers have disappeared, and it is thought they have escaped to the States. A ranch on Howe Sound has been searched to no avail. On the 6th of January the Drew brothers were suspected and were chased by the police.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE KING MINING CO.

Sir: In your columns this morning the King Mining Company, Limited, is represented as a signatory to the petition to the legislative assembly asking for the repeal of the eight-hour law.

Permit me as a director of that company to say that its name has without the authority of the board been attached to that petition, and is quite unjustified. I believe the majority of the directors are, as I am, in favor of the eight-hour law.

SMITH CURTIS.

ENEMIES WITHIN THE GATES.

Sir: I was much pleased to see the mainly course of our worthy representative, Mr. Bennett, his position in the house in his reference to the loyalty of two of our most worthy and enterprising citizens, and if he had gone still further and mentioned the names of some other parties with whose names rumor has been flitting, he would have rescued the voice of almost the whole of his constituents. One of those whom I have reference to is Captain James Christensen, a gentleman well known to all old-timers and a great number of new ones. The general Captain has been a resident in the city for about 33 years, was married here, and his family are all natives of the city. It would seem almost farcical to attribute anything like disloyalty to a gentleman of his standing.

Mr. Christensen, the worthy proprietor of the Prince of Wales, who also once came under the ban of public opinion. Now, any one who knows that gentleman well, I am sure, agree with me that although of foreign birth, that Victoria has no more loyal and law-abiding citizen than him. A few weeks ago, in the residence of the city, mutually agreed to make inquiries in reference to the rumors that were freely handed round, and in justice to the above-named gentlemen they wish to make as public as possible their belief that they have been made to find any single notion that would justify even the most rabid of loyalists to attribute to these gentlemen anything but the most loyal feeling.

BRITON.

LOCAL NEWS.

Davis—MacKenzie.—A very pretty wedding was solemnized at Christ's church, Surrey Centre, on Wednesday, the contracting parties being Miss Edith Davis, eldest daughter of Mr. L. M. Davis, late of Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England, and Mr. R. D. MacKenzie, fifth son of Duncan MacKenzie, one of the oldest settlers of Surrey, and a pioneer prospector in Clover Valley, B.C., have been visiting several citizens of Vancouver out of sums ranging from \$10 to \$25 by representing himself as the discoverer of valuable placer on Howe Sound. The placers are a myth.

St. John Reid is not expected to recover from a serious illness following an operation. Lady Reid and Sir John's daughters, Mrs. Frank Robertson and Mrs. Hartley have been summoned to Sir John's bedside in London, England.

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tion of Alaskan scenery and mining camp life a leading feature. A department of this magazine will be devoted to the agricultural interests of British Columbia, and as much attention will be given to the Canadian interests in the north as to the American. Prof. Edward S. Meney of the University of Washington and Miss Alice Palmer Henderson of Tacoma will be editors. Mr. Whitehead will return to Skagway by the first boat.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT

In aid of Manitoba Home Fund, at Agricultural Hall, Saanichton.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1900

Admission 50c. Children under 12, half price

Concert Commences at 8.30 p.m.

The train leaves Hillside Avenue at 8 p.m.

Subscriptions are invited.

H. C. SHELTON—SAANICHTON

Treasurer

THE A 1 STEAMER

2,635 Tons Register

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LONDON . . . FEB. 10, 1900

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R. P. RITHELY & CO. LTD.

HORTICULTURAL

TREE SPRAY

Manufactured by W. J. PENDRY, under

the directions of R. M. Talbot,

Government Inspector.

No. 1 Spray

SHOULD BE USED WHILE THE

TREES ARE DORMANT.

B. C. SOAP WORKS

VICTORIA

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders are requested by 4 p.m. of Tues-

day, January 24th, for building an hotel at

Shawinigan, Lake for the Shawinigan Lake

Hotel Company. Plans to be seen at the

office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily

accepted.

S. MACLURE,

Architect.

The Victoria Wharf & Warehouse Co. Ltd

Six Per Cent. Debentures.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity

with the conditions upon which the above

debentures were issued, a drawing of

the (debentures) to be paid off at par

on the 1st of March next will take place

at the company's office, Wharf Street,

Victoria, B. C., on Thursday, the 1st of

February, at 11 a.m.

The names of the draw debentures

will be fully advertised for the information

of the holders thereof.

Wharf Street, Victoria,

January 18th, 1900.

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

Have You Seen

The New Delicacy Store

76 B Douglas St.

Brazzaville Block.

Boned Turkey, Head Cheese with Meat

Jelly, Debonzo's Sausage, Corned Beef, French

Bologna, Salt's Liver Patties, etc., etc.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

For Sale, an improved ranch, containing

160 acres of land, five of which are under

cultivation; situated at Pemberton Portage,

under and in close proximity to the Min-

ing Camps on McMillan Creek and

Bridge River. A comfortable dwelling

house, with barn, 50x40 outbuildings, etc.

Tracts of 100, 200, 400, 800, 1,600, 3,200

acres, and all the necessary machinery

for the running of the ranch. Mountain

Long Session Of the Council

New Board Discusses Weighty Civic Matters Until Near Midnight.

Railway Proposition and Pro- posed Changes in License Act Debated.

There was a very animated discussion at the conference last evening between the city council and the representatives of the promoters of the Victoria-Chilliwack railway scheme and the new proposal submitted by Messrs. Tupper, Peters & Potts. After much debate it was decided to let the question as to whether or not the delay asked for in the new proposal shall be granted to lay over until Monday evening, when a new proposition may be submitted. An interesting feature of the session of last evening was a statement by Mr. C. E. Renouf that local capitalists were willing to submit an entirely new proposition, which he thought would meet the wishes of the people, if the council seriously considered the proposition submitted by Messrs. Tupper, Peters & Potts. Another important matter was the proposed changes to the licensing act, which were kept in the council in session until 11.30.

There were present: Mayor Hayward, in the chair; Ald. Stewart, Williams, Yates, Dryden, Beckwith, Cameron, Kinsman, Hull and Cooley; Messrs. A. L. Belyea, Q.C., William Munroe, C.E. Renouf, A. S. Potts and ex-Ald. McGregor.

The communication from Messrs. Tupper, Peters & Potts, having been read, in answer Ald. Yates, Mr. Potts explained why it was that his clients asked for thirty days delay in order that an investigation should be made into the scheme.

Ex-Ald. MacGregor said that while the original proposition was one for the city to take stock, but this was not a very good plan. If the road did not pay for itself, it would have to go into the hands of the city. The city would have to pay for it. The city would have to pay for it. The city would have to pay for it.

Mr. Potts wanted to know to what extent would the first proposition be injured by a postponement for thirty days. Mayor Hayward explained that the chief objection to a delay was that if the immediate necessity of getting the by-law passed and obtaining a charter.

Mr. Belyea pointed out that there were serious objections to having a delay at this time, as proceeding as slowly as possible, little time should be lost if a charter were to be obtained this session. He had no confidence in the promise of the new syndicate to take over any charter which might be obtained.

Ald. Cooley was distinctly in favor of the proposition submitted by Messrs. Tupper, Peters & Potts. It was a definite proposition.

Ald. Yates was rather opposed to the delay, but was anxious to see whatever course was best for the city adopted.

Ald. Belyea explained at some length the status of the scheme. The passage of the by-law was the very starting point of the scheme. It was unreasonable to ask the city to obtain a charter before the by-law passed.

Ald. Williams thought it would be a good plan for the city to obtain the charter and hold it. He did not think the by-law at present under discussion would ever pass the council.

Ex-Ald. MacGregor took objection to a remark made by Mr. Belyea in regard to the company for which he (Ex-Ald. MacGregor) spoke not standing by the proposition to take up whatever charter might be granted. He thought it wise to wait a period of three weeks upon so important a subject.

Ald. Yates wanted more information from Mr. MacGregor.

Mr. Renouf wanted to know if the company was composed of local men.

Mr. Potts declined to give this information, and in response to a question from His Worship stated the only thing his company desired was to secure time to submit a proposition which they believed would be acceptable and in the interests of the city.

Mr. Renouf wanted to know if the company intended to construct a tramway or railway.

Mr. Potts informed him that it would be a railway.

Mr. Potts cited the case of the Dauphin railway in Manitoba, which has been built on the guarantee principle, and it has been a success.

Mr. Belyea criticized the new proposition very severely. It was a poor proposal from a financial standpoint, and not at all desirable, as is alleged by its advocates.

Day after day there were lively debates on the nature of the proposition to be submitted by the company represented by Messrs. Tupper, Peters & Potts, the aldermen forgetting entirely the question under discussion—Shall the council agree to the postponement asked for by the communication from the new company.

Ald. Yates wanted to know from Mr. Potts if the C. E. R. was behind the scheme, but the latter declined to answer the query.

Ald. Beckwith thought it would be detrimental to Victoria if the C. E. R. were to build the road, as it was well known that that company was antagonistic to Victoria.

Ald. Yates spoke at length of the scheme, and cited instances of C. E. R. selfishness.

Ald. Brydon was in favor of the city going on with the by-law. It would take some time, and before it was through there would be ample time for the new company to get their proposition in.

Ald. Kinsman did not see why the slight delay asked for on the proposed proposition should not be granted. It was a large question, and in the interests of the city a delay of 30 days would not cause much harm.

Mr. Renouf wished the aldermen to say which they preferred—a stock or bonus proposition.

Mayor Hayward explained that an answer could not be given to that question

until they had further information before them.

Ald. Yates was in favor of proceeding with the by-law. His only object was to secure the railroad and protect the best interests of the city.

At this point Mr. Renouf announced that if the aldermen decided to grant the delay, he had authority to say that another proposition would be submitted within two weeks on a bonus proposition. One of the most prominent men in the financial community would if necessary meet the aldermen Monday evening next and explain the matter. This announcement was received with much pleasure.

The council then going into special session, it was decided after some debate, to leave the matter in abeyance until Monday evening.

The legislative committee's report was then taken up. It was as follows:

Gentlemen: Your legislative committee, having considered the undetermined subjects, beg to report and recommend as follows:

Re the Municipal Clauses Act and amendments:

The provincial government be requested to cause the "Municipal Clauses Act" to be amended as follows:

VACANT LOTS.

Sec. 50, Sub-Sec. 115.—Amend sub-section 115 of section 50 of the "Municipal Clauses Act" by making every vacant lot fronting on a sewer liable to the payment of a sum not exceeding the minimum sewer rental levied on buildings in the same street.

Your committee are of opinion that this proposed amendment should be dispensed with, and as an alternative course the assessor should be instructed to add to the assessments of all vacant lots fronting on a sewer the increased value derived by such lots by reason of the proximity or contiguity of such sewer thereto.

STREET SPRINKLING.

Sec. 50, Sub-Sec. 170.—Add a new sub-section, to be numbered 170, to section 50 of the "Municipal Clauses Act" giving municipalities power to pass by-laws.

For imposing a special rate not exceeding three cents per foot frontage per month upon the occupiers of all stores and premises of every kind fronting upon any street within the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of watering such streets, the council to be at liberty to make any such rate payable by monthly payments or instalments and payable whether or not any such watering shall in the opinion of the council be rendered unnecessary by wet weather, and the council shall be at liberty to add any amount to the said rate, not exceeding ten per cent.

TRADE LICENSES.

Sec. 171.—Strike out sub-sections 10 and 11 of section 171 of the "Municipal Clauses Act," and substitute as a new sub-section to section 50 of said act the following:

Sub-Sec. 171.—For imposing a license fee upon all persons carrying on the business of a merchant or trader whether by wholesale or retail, the amount of such license to be based upon the rental value of the premises occupied by such merchant or trader for the purposes of such business.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Sec. 245.—Amend sub-section 17 of section 245 of the "Municipal Clauses Act" by giving power to the council to raise the city's share of any improvement together with the balance of the cost of such improvement upon debentures to be secured by special rates upon the property benefited by such work. The by-law for such purpose not to require the assent of the ratepayers.

VOTING ON BY-LAWS.

Sec. 70.—Amend section 70 of the "Municipal Clauses Act" by striking out all words after the word "least" in the third line thereof and substituting the words, "a majority representing three-fifths of the votes polled."

MUNICIPAL ACT.

The "Municipal Clauses Act, 1898." Amend sections 7 and 14 by making every sale of real property include the costs of obtaining a title of the purchase thereto, including the cost of obtaining a judge's order confirming the sale, in addition to the "contingent expenses of the sale."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ACT.

That section 14 of the "Municipal Elections Act" be amended by striking out the following words in the third line, namely, "divided into separate columns with headings," and inserting after the word "statute" and before the word "under" in the fourth line the words "in a separate column."

Note.—If the section were so amended the voters' lists heretofore prepared would contain all the information given in the lists prepared under the section as it now stands, but the cost of printing would be reduced fifty per cent.

HOTEL LICENSES.

To add a section to the "Municipal Clauses Act" after section 191, to be numbered 191a, as follows:

191a.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this act, any application for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer or other fermented or intoxicating liquor in any hotel, or building intended for an hotel, containing not less than thirty rooms actually furnished and used or to be used for hotel purposes, shall not be required to obtain a license, but shall be required to obtain a license from the board of licensing commissioners not less than thirty days before the sitting of the said board through the clerk of the said board; notice of such application shall be published in some newspaper circulating within the city, and such application is made and posted up in a conspicuous place upon the outside of the premises sought to be licensed in such a manner as to be readily perceived by the public, for the space of at least thirty days before the sitting of said board, and the board of licensing commissioners shall have power to grant such license for the term of one year or to renew the same upon the expiration thereof, if in the opinion of a majority of the board then present such grant or renewal is in the public interest.

RE DR. FRASER'S COMPLAINT.

Referring to the letter of Dr. Fraser to the Mayor and Aldermen respecting the unsanitary condition of Chinatown, which has been referred to us, your committee has the honor to report as follows:

That whereas the condition of the Chinese quarter and other dwelling-houses in the occupation of Chinese, Japanese and Indians appears to your committee to be unsanitary and a menace to the health of the community; and in view of the presence of infectious diseases at ports which trade with the port of Victoria, it is in the interest of the city that all necessary precautions be taken to avoid the outbreak and spread of any such diseases, and your committee respectfully recommends as follows:

That the legislative assembly of the province be requested by the municipal council to pass during the present session and at as early a date as possible, an act enabling and empowering the council to cause the inspection of the city and other officials whom he may designate to make a thorough inspection of all premises occupied by Chinese, Indians, and Japanese in the city of Victoria; and if in the opinion of such health officer any dwelling house or premises is or are in a

condition that requires the same to be pulled down, or the condition thereof otherwise improved or remedied, that such officer shall be at liberty to carry out such pulling down or improvements upon giving five days' notice in a newspaper circulating in the municipality of his intention so to do; and that upon the expiration of such notice the said health officer shall be at liberty to carry out the desired work without any further notice or consent on the part of the owner or occupier, and that the costs thereof may be charged against the owner, or in default thereof, against the premises so pulled down or improved, and that the council be empowered to pay such remuneration to the medical health officer for his extra services in connection with the above work as they in their discretion think fit. And that in the meantime all laws, by-laws and regulations so far as they may affect the said premises or be repugnant to the powers above given may be suspended and set aside.

The council going into committee of the whole, there was much discussion over the section dealing with vacant lots, Ald. Yates speaking in favor of the amendment proposed by the committee.

Dealing with the clause affecting hotel licenses, Ald. Yates made a strong argument in favor of the amendment proposed in the report of the committee.

Ald. Brydon was surprised at Ald. Yates advocating such a step. It was a retrograde movement and one much to be regretted. "We have too many saloons and hotels," said Ald. Brydon, and the Alderman presented a petition from 800 citizens of Victoria against the proposed change. The petition read as follows:

"To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Victoria: 'Gentlemen: Having learned that there will be submitted for your consideration a proposition to have the Municipal Clauses Act amended in such manner as to eliminate the provisions relating to the licensing of saloons and hotels, before a license for the sale of liquors can be granted, we, the undersigned citizens, request that you will refuse to ask for any such amendment on, among others, the following reasons:

"1. Such an amendment will, if carried, be detrimental to the best interests of the city.

"2. There are at present too many houses licensed for the sale of liquor in Victoria.

"3. It required years of agitation and labor on the part of many citizens of Victoria to bring the law on the subject of license to its present state of perfection, and it is unjust and unfair to the Board of Licensing Commissioners before a license for the sale of liquors can be granted, we, the undersigned citizens, request that you will refuse to ask for any such amendment on, among others, the following reasons:

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C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner Beeton & Co.'s wharf for
Dyea Skagway Wrangel
(Carrying Her Majesty's Mail)
as follows:

"TEES" Jan. 24.
"DANUBE," Jan. 31
At 8 o'clock p. m.
AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserve the right of changing the time table at any time without notification.

The Very Latest Invention

Instantaneous and perfect aeration of any liquid by means of

Sparklet Bottles and Sparklets.

SODA WATER IN HALF A MINUTE.
Indispensable and invaluable at home, when travelling, at picnics.

Portable, Purity, Economy.
Now for sale at the Leading Druggists, or wholesale.

F. C. Davidge & Co. Ltd.
26 Store Street, Victoria, B. C.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ltd.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 47.—Taking Effect
November 1, 1899.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 a. m.—Sunday at 11 p. m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 8 o'clock p. m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.
Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 12 o'clock p. m. Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer for New Westminster leaves with C. P. R. train No. 2 going East Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Sunday at 5 o'clock p. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.
Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and Intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

ALASKA ROUTE.
Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangel, Dyea and Skagway at 8 p. m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.
Str. Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Qualicum and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON,
General Freight Agent.
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LEONARD H. BOLL,
Land Commissioner.
Victoria, B. C., June, 1899.

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MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT,
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—FAST MAIL—
The North-Western Line
Have added two more trains (the Fast Mail) to their St. Paul-Chicago service, making eight trains daily between

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St. Paul, and
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This assures passengers from the West making connections
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A regular through weekly service will be maintained during the winter for carriage of mail, passengers and express. The equipment is the most complete possible, and to effort will be spared to furnish a prompt and satisfactory service.
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For freight, tickets and storerooms, apply on board.
GEORGE L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

Notice is hereby given that we shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their meeting to be held on the 14th day of March, 1900, for a transfer of the License now held by us to sell spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, situate on the corner of Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, from ourselves to Henry Harris.
Dated this twenty-eighth day of December, 1899.
JAS. B. ADAM,
JNO. D. SKINNER.

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All the New Forms Required by
the New Customs Regulations
Are to be had at the office
THE COLONIST in any
quantity desired.

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The Colonist.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900.

Published by
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Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

THE HOUSE TYRANNIZED.

We have only space to-night to enter the strongest possible protest against the tyranny executed by Mr. Speaker Forster last night at the dictate of the government.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will have the satisfaction of knowing that the address was passed only by a violation of the constitutional privilege of the legislature in every British country.

How much longer the outrages upon parliamentary government perpetrated by the ministry are to be allowed to continue it will be for His Honor to say.

It was a pitiable sight to see the government members snoring in their seats when the Speaker throttled discussion and violated every parliamentary precedent.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The condition of the province is not satisfactory. The great silver-mining industry is temporarily paralyzed by reason of the hasty legislation of last session. The confidence of investors has been rudely shaken. The development of mining districts is being retarded by the exclusion of aliens and by the uncertainties attending the operations of companies formed for hydraulic mining. There is complaint on every hand that the reasonable demands of new sections for public works is not being complied with. Law and order are imperilled. And last, but not least, the legislature is being petitioned by representatives of millions of money, invested in metaliferous mining, for relief from the existing strained situation. In the face of these conditions the ministry stands helpless. It cannot claim that it is prevented by a factious opposition from doing anything to improve the situation, for although invited by more than one speaker on the opposition side to declare if they proposed to lay before the house anything whatever looking in the direction of relief, the ministers remained silent. We refrained from making this observation until the Master of the Administration had spoken. We did not suppose he would permit the Premier to venture upon the thin ice of a declaration of policy, or that Dr. McKechnie would be permitted to do anything except quote poetry and assail his former political god. But in common with the house and the country, we looked to Mr. Cotton for at least something approaching a hint that the government appreciates the condition of the province and contemplates doing something to relieve it. If he had indicated anything of this kind, he might have found the opposition ready to suspend their assault upon the government to permit the necessary legislation to be enacted. But what have we had? So far as the debate has now gone, and the ministers have said all they have to say, it seems as though from the government point of view the only thing before the country is a quarrel between their creator and late colleague and master, Mr. Joseph Martin, and themselves. In this quarrel Messrs. Semlin, Hume and McKechnie play only a subordinate role. The interests of the province must stand still while Messrs. Cotton and Martin settle which of them is to come to the top at the next election in Vancouver. Mr. Martin gave the house very distinctly to understand that he is in the political fight to down Mr. Cotton and his colleagues; but because he did so, the government were under no obligation to take the challenge up and occupy the house with a personal quarrel, while the great industrial interests of the province vainly demand immediate consideration. If there was an atom of statesmanship, nay, if there were a grain of appreciation of the needs of the country, of the needs which lie upon the very surface of things and which no man can fail to see if he is not wilfully blind, Mr. Martin and his grievances would have been side-tracked by measures to meet these needs. The ministers knew long before the session what those needs are. They knew long before the session what attitude Mr. Martin intended to take. But the speech from the throne reads very much as if they had purposely laid aside the consideration of all measures of importance, in order to give Mr. Cotton a free hand in his fight with Mr. Martin.

Under these circumstances we submit that if the Lieutenant-Governor should send for Mr. Semlin and ask him how long he proposes that this sort of thing shall go on, he would be justified by constitutional usage and be sustained by the voice of the country. No man supposes that the end of the Martin-Cotton quarrel has been reached. Every one knows that it has only begun and that long before it has been concluded there will be such a washing of dirty linen as this province has never seen. There is a charge of falsification of records to be disposed of. There is a charge of deliberate misrepresentation to the country of the facts regarding the passage of the eight-hour law. There is the Deadman's

Island issue, which has hardly been touched. There are other matters more directly personal to Mr. Cotton that can hardly fail to come up. We protest that Mr. Cotton's interests are not of such surpassing importance that the affairs of British Columbia ought to stand still while they are being disposed of. The remedy is his removal from the administration, or rather, this would be the remedy if Mr. Semlin were a stronger man. If he were equal to the situation he would say to the gentleman, who, in defiance of the constitution, continues to hold two cabinet portfolios, that his resignation was needed at the earliest possible day, and he would take into his cabinet two gentlemen against whom there are not such objections as may justly be made against Mr. Cotton, and who would enable him to carry on the business of the country. But Mr. Semlin is not equal to this heroic remedy, so there is no use in suggesting it as a means of relieving the present tension. It would be an act of folly to propose that Mr. Semlin should be continued as leader of a re-organized government. Therefore the only way in which relief can be found is in the resignation of Mr. Semlin, whereby the Lieutenant-Governor will be enabled to select a first minister who can free the province from the miserable issues which now distract public attention from the greater questions of the day.

A dissolution under existing circumstances would afford very little relief. The whole province would be in confusion. We would have the Semlin-Cotton combination appealing for support. We would have Mr. Martin endeavoring to create a party for himself. We would have the Wilson movement putting candidates in the field. And we would have the regular opposition with its men up. The result would be absolute confusion and the setting back of the province for some years, while these rival parties contended for supremacy. If there is to be an appeal to the people it should be by a new ministry with a new policy. We refuse to believe that this province is so devoid of capable men that such a ministry cannot be formed. We submit for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor if he ought not to give the situation his best thought so as to discover if he can a way by which the province can be led out of the difficulties into which it has been plunged through the incompetency, the rashness and the demagogic principles of its present advisers. The province needs new ministers, and a new policy. The petty issues of the hour ought to be brushed aside, and they would be by a stronger man in the position of premier. We believe there is more than one man in the house who could meet the requirements of the case and form a ministry which would command a majority and would give the country some measures to set it once more on the highway to prosperity.

MR. EBBERTS' SPEECH.

The house greatly enjoyed the speech delivered by Mr. Eberts yesterday, which was forcible and eloquent. The member from South Victoria displayed a mastery of his subject and went over the whole field in a manner that gave satisfaction to his friends and uneasiness to his opponents. Mr. Cotton did his best to parry the attacks by frequent interruptions, but took nothing by them, except rejoinders that must have made him wish he had remained silent.

It is impossible that the administration can stand long under such an attack, to which no convincing reply is possible. It was very clear from a study of the faces of the ministers and their supporters that they realized when the adjournment for dinner was taken, the end of the present regime to be very near.

The imaginary "majority of one" was not particularly in evidence yesterday afternoon. With Messrs. Martin and Higgins absent, the house divided yesterday 17 to 18. If these two gentlemen had been in their places the vote would have been 19 opposition to 18 government, and once more Mr. Semlin would have lost control of the house. We ask him, and we ask every one else concerned, how it can be pretended that the government is in a position under these circumstances to carry on the affairs of the country.

THE THREAT OF DISSOLUTION.
Mr. Pooley made an excellent and forceful reply to the threat of dissolution made by Premier Semlin in his speech on the Address. He cited the strongest possible authority against a proceeding of this kind. The principle of parliamentary government has been well expressed by Dr. Todd in his work on Parliamentary Government in England. Dr. Todd said:

"It is highly irregular and unconstitutional to refer to a dissolution of parliament as a probable contingency with a view to influence the conduct of members upon the particular occasion. For members of parliament should always be in a position to exercise an unbiased judgment upon every question brought before them, fearing neither the crown on the one hand nor the people on the other."

Nothing can be clearer than this. Nothing can be more reasonable. Nothing is more in keeping with all best traditions and principles of parliamentary government. Let us look for a moment at the nature of parliament, for it will cast a flood of light upon the question. Parliament is the representative body of the people, and on it depends the security of all our liberties. History shows us that for nearly a thousand years, or ever since parliaments have existed, there has been more or less of a contest between the Crown and the representatives of the people. There have been times, when the King has arbitrarily dissolved parliaments, and other times when they have refused to call them together. Occasions have arisen when parliament, being unwilling to bend to the sovereign's will, has been summarily dissolved and elections have been held so much under the control of the officers of the Crown that a sufficient number of servile members have been returned to enable the Crown to work out its designs. The power of dissolution is an extraordinary branch of the prerogative which has only been exercised in cases of emergency.

It is evident that if the members of parliament sit at all times under the shadow of dissolution, they will be unable to discharge their duties in an independent manner; and it is clear enough that if the Premier of the time being can constitutionally arise in his place in the house and threaten men with this extraordinary prerogative, the end of the independence of parliament has come. Certainly an extraordinary spectacle is presented to the country. As Mr. Pooley said, the threat of dissolution could not be meant to influence the members of the opposition. Its only object could be to intimidate wavering supporters. Hence we may logically claim that the threat of dissolution is a confession by Mr. Semlin that he cannot keep his party together except by duress. This conclusion cannot be avoided in any way. There cannot be a man in the province, who does not know that the intention of the Premier was to compel his supporters to stand by him. The government, therefore, occupies the very extraordinary position, that it expects to keep office if it is able to do so at all, only by a majority of one and to be able to hold this only by the unconstitutional threat of a dissolution.

MR. COTTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Cotton made a long speech on the Address. We do not say it was too long. On the contrary, we approve of long speeches on important occasions, for it is right that all matters relating to the government of this province should be fully discussed. There has not been enough discussion in the past. The people have not been kept as thoroughly informed as to the reasons which influence legislation as they ought to be. But when we have said that Mr. Cotton's speech was long, and when we add that it was well expressed, we have stated all that there is to be said in favor of it. Mr. Cotton is a gentleman of ability, and if a better case could have been made for the government he would have presented it to the house. The house and the country looked to him for something that could be called a comprehensive statement of government policy, for some indication of what it is proposed to do to meet the pressing needs of the province. But nothing of the kind was forthcoming. He was personally apologetic throughout, his effort clearly being to square himself in the eyes of his constituents. We have heard from Mr. Cotton all there is to be said in defence of his government, and that all is very little. When Mr. Cotton sat down after a speech of about two hours and a half he left no man stronger in his allegiance to the ministry and no one any more confident that the affairs of the province are likely to be well administered by them.

Mr. Eberts charged that when the financial returns up to January 1st, 1900, are brought down the revenue of this province is steadily and rapidly declining, and the Finance Minister sat in his place and did not venture to deny it.

Mr. Pooley defined his attitude on the eight-hour law in very plain terms. He said that he is utterly opposed to such bald legislation, passed without discussion or without anything to safeguard the great interests involved.

What is the use of Mr. Cotton's denying that he proposed to throw the Inscribed Act over when he floated a loan. The whole country knows that he did, and that the supporters of the government all over the province boasted of it. Mr. Cotton may quibble about the words that he used; but he cannot fool the people.

When Mr. Eberts placed before the attention of the house yesterday the real meaning of a majority of one, he produced a profound effect. He pointed out that a majority of one means that government measures, if opposed, can only be carried through committee by the casting vote of the Chairman, a condition of things which is certainly not in the interest of good government and sound legislation.

We print a communication signed "Briton" in another column. Our correspondent assures us that he is satisfied of the truth of the statement therein made, and that he has taken the trouble to verify them. Under these circumstances we take much pleasure in printing the article, which will, we hope, close the incident referred to, and have the effect of removing any unpleasant impressions that may have been created in regard to any Victorians whose names have been mentioned in connection with pro-Boer sentiments.

The government refused to allow the debate to be adjourned until Monday on the plea that it was necessary to get on with the public business, and yet when Mr. Prentice very pertinently asked what business there was to go on with, they had no answer to make. The reason for the refusal is that the govern-

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This Mr. Mariani considers the highest honor that could be awarded him.

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Paris. Doseur CH. FAUVEL.

Specially recommended for Nervous Affections, Throat and Lung Diseases, Dyspepsia, Anemia, Weakness from whatever causes, Profound Depression, or Exhaustion.
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ment feared that they could not pass the address in a full house, and Mr. Higgins being confined to his house by illness and Mr. Joseph Martin being absent from the city, they hoped to be able to save their bacon for a few days longer. It is worth a little over \$10 a day to Mr. Semlin and his colleagues to cling to office, and if they could get the address through, a week or ten days would probably pass before an occasion would arise on which they could be defeated, which means from \$70 to \$100 for each of them, and this is not to be sneezed at.

Don't Run Chances by taking whiskey or brandy to settle the stomach. It is making one's own pain-killer in hot water sweetened will do you more good. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis. 25c and 50c.

Letters to the Editor.

AN EXPLANATION OF LEAP YEAR.

Sir: It has been found by observations that the earth revolves on its own axis 365 1/4 times, nearly, while it is making one complete revolution around the sun, or while the sun moves from either equinox to the same equinox again; consequently the solar year, upon which the seasons depend, contains nearly 365 1/4 days. It will be seen from this that the difference between a calendar year of 365 days and the year as measured by the sun, amounts to one day in every four years; so that in 120 years of 365 calendar days, the seasons would fall back one whole month, and the season for May would come in June, and the season for June in July, etc.; so that in order to make the solar and calendar year correspond, one day more is included in the month of February every fourth year. This would always keep the solar and calendar year together, if the earth revolved upon its axis exactly 365 1/4 times while it was revolving around the sun, or during the solar year; but the earth revolves from one equinox to the same again in 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 46 seconds; which is 11 minutes 11 seconds less than 365 1/4 days; consequently in allowing one day in every four years to make up for the difference, the year is allowing 41 minutes 44 seconds too much. Therefore in order to keep the equinoxes and solstices to the same days of the same month, and to keep the time of celebrating the Easter, and the other holidays of the church, to the same seasons of the year, the allowance has to be made. And it was necessary that three leap-years in every 400 years should be omitted, that is, they should be calendar years of 365 days.

The following is a rule for ascertaining what years are leap-years:
Divide the years by 4, and if there is no remainder it is a leap-year; if there is 1 remainder it is the first year after the leap-year; if there is 2 remainder it is the second; if there is 3 remainder it is the third year after leap-year.
The even centuries are leap-years only when by cutting off the two cipher's you can divide the other two figures without a remainder. Thus 1900 is not divisible by 4 without a remainder—consequently it is not a leap-year. The years 2000, 2400, 2800, etc., are leap-years; and 2100, 2200, 2300, 2500, 2600 and 2700 are not leap-years.

TELEGRAPH TRAIL.

Sir: I would again call attention to the telegraph trail along the West Coast. I see that a man named Wasp, who was well known to me, lost his life in crossing the Jordan river. This is the second life lost recently, and there are some others that have been saved with difficulty at this same river. Such risks could not be run by anyone if there were any kind of decent trail with single bridges at vital places along the West Coast. A life-saving apparatus with suitable boat might with advantage be kept at the telegraph station at Jordan river, where there is a man in charge. This river is the only place of shelter along nearly 15 miles of open and exposed coast, and it is a very treacherous place for small shipping who are tempted to put in. Let me say that as long as the Dominion and Local governments are so indifferent to the interests of the telegraph line along the coast, it will be impossible to keep this line in an efficient state in the winter season, and line-men should not risk their lives on it.

Over a dozen settlers, who have tried to make a home beyond Sheringham Point, have had to give up, and leave their hard got improvements to ruin, for the simple reason that no foot trail was possible in winter and the sea was too dangerous. Should any shipwreck occur, as has been the case, the people would probably perish from exposure, when a trail might be the means of salvation. Large sums are annually expended on the road between Victoria, Sooke and Sheringham Point. In the

last vicinity alone in recent years two bridges have been built as a season's work, and washed away by the first freshet, giving plenty of local work for another year to that neighborhood. Is it not time when such serious waste goes on for the government to employ some skilled road engineers to plan out the work for each season in the province and see that bridges and roads be made of such a substantial nature as the circumstances of the case require? A skilled engineer from one of our technical schools working in conjunction with road superintendents might do much to save the country from unnecessary expense and loss.

The fact that some 70 pre-emptions have been taken up at San Juan, and these people have no means of egress at all except by sea, and that Carmanah light house is equally inaccessible, should be taken into consideration, and some kind of a reasonable foot trail with bridges at vital points, be put through at an early date. The government that undertakes this work, provides the best and lasting boon to the people on the West Coast and the shipping interests of Victoria.

W. G. H. ELLISON.



CURE SICK HEADACHE
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
ACHE
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
ACHE
In the hands of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please the stomach and regulate the bowels. Dose for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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On ever dollar repairing department. Purchasers not requiring stamps can have 10 per cent. cash off every dollar.

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Are now offering their large variety of
STOVES and RANGES
At Wholesale Prices
Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy the Home-made Article for less money.
A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.
Plating in all its Branches is now Executed by Competent Workmen

Clearance Sale
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MACHINES ON EXHIBITION. CATALOGUES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION

VICTORIA TIDES.

By Mr. Napier Denton.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel off Shoal Point, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Time.	Height above zero.	Time.	Height above zero.
8:30 a.m.	8.4 feet.	0 21 a.m.	4.6 feet.
11:50 a.m.	6.5 feet.	8:50 a.m.	8.1 feet.
5:00 p.m.	7.7 feet.	12:50 p.m.	5.8 feet.
		6:40 p.m.	7.6 feet.

Fire Insurance.

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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.
Carpenters' tools at Cheapside.
Tea and Dinner Sets at Cheapside.
Smoke "Nugget Cigar." Meiss & Co.
Drink "Hondl" purest and best of Geylon teas.

Mrs. Lombard will resume her music teaching January 4, at 56 Collinson street.

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stores and Steel Ranges.

Golf.—Just arrived, a splendid stock of Golf Goods a Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

You boil potatoes, but you brew tea. To do so properly consult the directions in the packets of "HONDL."

Superior Madras muslins, artistic designs and colorings, liberty cretonnes and satens at Weiler Bros.

Brass kerbs for tile-hearths, brass coal-hods, fire-brasses, and fireside sets at Weiler Bros.

Hunt Club.—The Victoria Hunt Club will meet at 2:30 this afternoon at Stadacona, Stadacona avenue, the residence of Major Dupont. A particularly good line of country has been obtained.

Patrol Wagon Wanted.—It is understood that Chief Langley will shortly recommend to the city council the purchase of a patrol wagon, the necessity of such being so urgent that one should be obtained at once.

Benefit Concert.—Members of the Arion Club and Choral Union are requested to bring with them to practice on Saturday evening a list of the number of tickets sold. This is for the guidance of the committee.

Unions Re-Organizing.—A general meeting of the bricklayers of the city will be held in Sir William Wallace Hall this evening for the purpose of re-organizing their union. Next Saturday evening the bricklayers will hold a meeting in the same hall for a similar purpose.

Drill Hall concert to-night.

Another consignment of that famous Czarina Carnation Perfume has just arrived. A bouquet of carnations is represented by a single drop of this fragrant, delicate and lasting perfume. P. W. Fawcett & Co., chemists and druggists, 49 Government street.

Lenora Mine.—Work on the Lenora mine, Mt. Sicker, is to be re-commenced on Monday next and it is expected that the tramway will be in operation by February 1st. The company hope after the train is complete to make regular shipment of from 50 to 100 tons a day.

Canon Good.—News has been received from San Diego that Rev. Canon Good, the pioneer missionary of British Columbia, for many years rector of St. Paul's church, has been appointed to the rectorship of Bostonia, a suburb of San Diego. Both the Canon and Mrs. Good have much improved in health since going south.

Committee Meeting.—The meeting of the Committee of Twenty for the school for Deaf and Dumb pupils, which was necessarily postponed on account of the patriotic meeting in the Victoria theatre for the same hour of the same evening, will be held Tuesday evening at eight o'clock, in the school-room, No. 2, A. O. U. W. hall. As important business is to come before the meeting a full attendance is especially desired.

"From Natural Causes."—The inquest to inquire into the death surrounding the sudden death of the Jap who succumbed to a mysterious malady on the Saanich road on Monday evening last resulted in verdict being given that death resulted from natural causes. The Jap suffered from a disease peculiar to Japanese—berri-berri.

Clean, cold cash—a discount of 20 per cent. on all cash sales of over one dollar until January 31st in all lines of clothing, men's furnishings, hats, etc., at Reid's winter clearance sale, 122 Government street.

Electric Light Fittings.

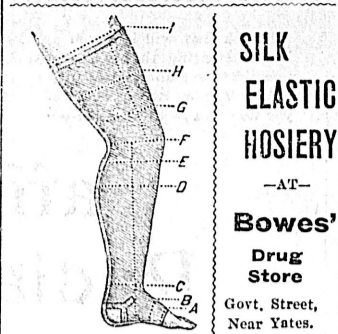
Graceful,
Elegant,
Novel.

Call and Inspect Our New Stock.

G. C. Hinton & Co.

Government Street.

Order Your



SILK
ELASTIC
HOSIERY
—AT—
Bowes'
Drug
Store

Govt. Street,
Near Yates.

Collegiate School.—The Bishop of Columbia's entrance scholarship has been awarded to B. N. Johnson, of Victoria, H. Phair, of Lillooet, being a good second. The school opened on the 8th inst. with a roll of 34 day scholars and 22 boarders.

Remarkable Weather.—The extraordinary mild weather which has prevailed for the past week or two is the subject of much comment. Very few of the old timers can remember any previous year when January was up to this late free from cold or severe weather.

Drill Hall concert to-night.

Epworth League Meeting.—On Monday night, the Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist church will hold its monthly missionary meeting, which is to be one of unusual interest, the chief feature of the meeting being a short address by a lady who has had experience in foreign mission fields.

Fire Wardens Meet.—The first meeting of the new board of fire wardens, which consists of Mayor Hayward, Ald. Stewart (chairman), Ald. Kinsman and Cameron, was held yesterday. Little business was transacted. Chief Deney reported the resignation from the call of Gus Brown and the appointment of W. McLean in his stead.

Basket Ball.—Manager Belfrey, of the James Bay basket ball team, has received a letter from Seattle asking the team to go over on February 22nd, Washington's birthday. It will be impossible for the boys to go over, but they are endeavoring to induce the Seattleites to come here for a return game. Arrangements are also being made for a series of games at the Saturday evening band concerts. In the meantime the boys are putting in regular practices.

Hockey.—The Victoria Hockey Club will hold a practice at Oak Bay Park to-day, commencing at 2:30 p.m. It is hoped all members and any one else wishing a game will turn out. The following team have been chosen: Captain's XI: Fletcher, Rogers, Hart, Rome, Tye, C. McLean, Jagers, Fell, Vernon, Patton and Green. Vice-captain's XI: Swinton, Austin, A. McLean, Howard, Robertson, P. Austin, Berridge, York, Gore, Gillespie and Bunting.

Success.—The riddle of success has often been solved by personal appearance. It's the hat that makes the man. There is no excuse for wearing a shabby hat when \$1.50 will give you the choice of about two hundred high grade, correct style hats, regular \$3 and \$4 goods. This sacrifice made for no other reason than to clear the stock of broken lines. They will wear the closest inspection. Remember \$1.50 is the price and you get trading stamps as well at Geo. R. Jackson's, Government street.

Drill Hall concert to-night.

Charge Dismissed.—The three boys, accused of stealing fruit from Chungnam's fruit stand, appeared in court this morning, Bert Dawley having hired himself successfully for two days, and a warrant having been issued for him. It was not necessary to issue warrants for the other two. The boys' offence was the taking of a box of Japanese oranges from the stand around the corner of the Police station. Policeman Wood saw the incident, however, and had the boys summoned. They claimed they did it in fun and were dismissed with a lecture.

Assault Case Adjourned.—In the police court yesterday the case against John Fay and Arthur Beattie, charged with assaulting and attempting to rob M. Meiss at the Trilby saloon on the 13th inst. came up before Magistrate Hall. The evidence disclosed that Hall, who had been aroused while sleeping by a man rifling his pockets, whom he identified as John Fay, and who afterwards picked him up and threw him out of a box on to the floor below. The following team will represent Victoria: Back, H. A. Goward; three-quarters, K. Schofield, J. H. Gillespie, J. M. Miller and W. Lorimer; halves, A. T. Goward (captain) and A. Gillespie; forwards, J. H. Austin, M. Macrae, G. C. Johnston, H. P. Love, Thompson and T. Clarke; reserves, N. B. Van der Gucht and C. McNeill. A change has been made in next Saturday's match which was to have been against Nanaimo, the Caledonia grounds. The match on that day will be against Vancouver and the Nanaimo match will be arranged for some date early in February.

Drill Hall concert to-night.

Rugby Football.—This afternoon Victoria and the Royal Artillery play a return match at the Caledonia grounds at 2:45, no admission being charged. Following team will represent Victoria: Back, H. A. Goward; three-quarters, K. Schofield, J. H. Gillespie, J. M. Miller and W. Lorimer; halves, A. T. Goward (captain) and A. Gillespie; forwards, J. H. Austin, M. Macrae, G. C. Johnston, H. P. Love, Thompson and T. Clarke; reserves, N. B. Van der Gucht and C. McNeill. A change has been made in next Saturday's match which was to have been against Nanaimo, the Caledonia grounds. The match on that day will be against Vancouver and the Nanaimo match will be arranged for some date early in February.

Ladies' Night.—The regular Saturday evening concert will take place in Temperance Hall to-night, and promises to be a rare attraction. The ladies will have charge of everything from ushers and door-keepers to chairman, speakers, and those taking part in the programme, and here the best artists in the city have announced their intention of helping. Mrs. Lewis Hall, in whose charge this particular concert has been placed, has been successful in arranging a splendidly varied programme. The following are the names: Mrs. Giddin, Mrs. Clyde, Misses, Brash, Wolf, Fraser, Wilson, Scoucroft, McEwen, Russell, Wilmut, Munsie, and Kettle. Miss Agnes Deans Cameron will occupy the chair and Miss Galt, of the Salvation Army, will deliver a short address. "Ladies' Night" has always been signalized each year by a crowded house, last year many being satisfied with standing room. It is hoped that the same success will greet them to-night.

Severely Arraigned

Weakness of the Government's Position Exposed by Two Former Ministers.

Mr. Prentice Votes With Opposition, and Only Members' Absence Averts Defeat.

Attempt to Gain Time by Forcing Vote Before Absentees Return.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

The house having been opened with prayer by Rev. W. H. Barracough,

A PETITION presented by Mr. Green—from the Hall Mines Ltd., and thirty-two other companies operating or owning mining properties within West Kootenay, and more particularly the Slocan district, or precisely similar tenor and effect to that presented by Mr. J. M. Martin, from the mine owners of the Rossland district. The petition from the Slocan was signed by:

The Hall Mines Ltd.; The Fern Gold Mining & Milling Co.; Dunca Mines Limited; Granite Gold Mines Limited; Queen Bees Proprietary Co., Ltd.; London & B. C. Gold Fields Ltd.; The Exchequer Gold Mining Co., Ltd.; The Ymir Gold Mines Ltd.; The Enterprise B. C. Mines Ltd.; The Wakefield Mines Ltd.; The Northwest Mining Syndicate Ltd.; The Rosam Mines Ltd.; Finch & Campbell; The Ruth Mines Limited; Minnesota Silver Co., Ltd.; Sunshine Mining Co., Ltd.; The Reo Mining & Milling Co., Ltd.; Slocan Southern Mining Co., Ltd.; The Wonderful Group Mining Co., Ltd.; Miller Creek Mining Co., Ltd.; The Chambers Group Mining Co., Ltd.; Slocan Star Mine; Scottish-Colonial Goldfields Ltd.; "Idaho Mines"; "Utica Mines"; Whitewater Mines Ltd.; Jackson Mines Ltd.; Anton Consol. Mines Ltd.; Rumbler-Carlson Mines Ltd.; Whitewater Deep Mine; Payne Cons. Mining Co., Ltd.; Noble Five Cons. M. & M. Co., Ltd.

The petitions of the citizens of Silverton, approving the eight-hour law, and of M. King, preliminary to the presentation of a petition for incorporation for a railway company—presented on Thursday—were read and received.

DEBATING THE SPEECH. MR. POOLEY was next received with general applause from both sides of the house. He said that in rising to oppose the debate on the amendment before the house, that the hon. gentlemen opposite had lost the confidence of the house and country, he felt a certain diffidence, despite the fact that he had long occupied a seat in this legislature—in fact was an old hand at it. And why did this diffidence arise? Because in all his long parliamentary experience it had never before fallen to his lot to address a body of gentlemen so constituted as was the parliament before him, a body of gentlemen each one of whom held the future of this province in the palm of his hand. What did this mean? It meant that the government with its barest minorities had brought about a most peculiar condition of affairs. It was beyond discussion that the most government could at present hope for, except in the event of sickness or other untoward circumstances on the other side, was a majority of one. He said that in rising to oppose the government side, if he were inclined, was in a position to dictate and insist upon the recognition of just such a line of policy as he might approve; he might say to the leader of the government, you must give me my constituents just what I shall say; you must pursue a line of policy in accordance with my desires and my interests. If you do not, I will vote against you, and turn you out. That was what any man of those opposite was in a position to do. He said that the danger that they were in, province through the present position of the government—and this danger was multiplied by fourteen—for there were fourteen gentlemen opposite, each one of whom held in his hand the same power for good or evil. Each could say to the government, "Do this, or I will vote you out of power." This sort of government was not what the people of British Columbia wanted. It was not good government. The people and the government alike required and required an administration with a sufficient majority to carry on the business of the country in a business-like, intelligent manner, and not a government that could be controlled and absolutely dictated to by each and every member of its following. Such a government was not one which could even commend itself to the hon. gentlemen opposite, although they were struggling to maintain it. It was natural that they should, for well they knew that once they lost the power that they held so accidentally and unexpectedly acquired, it could never be regained—that when once the people had a chance of speaking, they would be rejected utterly and entirely. It was therefore not natural that they should hold on to power with desperation—their grasp of office was that of a dying man; they saw no other chance than for them to hold on as long as possible, in any manner possible. And this was the condition in British Columbia, and it existed at present, and as it should be plainly presented to the people. The hon. leader of the government had said that if a vote was taken, and the government was shown thereby to have lost the confidence of the house, he would be glad to resign. Very quickly show how the electorate regarded their course.

Hon. Mr. Semlin—Hear, hear. Such a reference as Mr. Pooley contained was improper and unconstitutional. The hon. Premier had no right to crack the whip of dissolution over the heads of his followers in case they should manifest a disposition to act independently. In support of his contention as to the unconstitutionality of such a threat, the hon. gentleman member for Esquimalt proceeded to read from Todd's Parliamentary Practice, as follows:

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"SUN" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of London, England.
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In large or small sums at very low rates.

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These are the items that command trade. For the above enquire from

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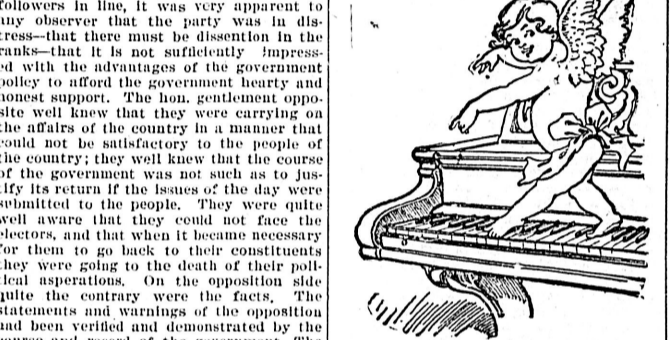
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LODGE SUPPERS.

After that comes the question of price. If we do the catering the first is guaranteed; the second speaks for itself. Three lodge suppers successfully catered for last week and two this week should be proof of the satisfaction we give.

D. R. Pottinger's
Ideal Provision Store, 72 Yates street between Government and Broad streets.



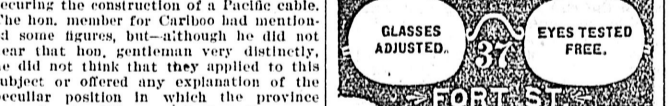
NOISE OR HARMONY. If you want noise any old instrument will do. If you want harmony you must have the best instrument obtainable. There is a softness and purity in the tone of our instruments that insure the perfection of harmony. They are made to make music, and sold to make satisfied customers. An inspection invited.

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Are to be found at

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Prices and Terms to suit everyone.

I have Four Medium Sized HOUSES FOR SALE on the

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In good locations, at moderate prices, affording splendid opportunities to buy a home.

ROBERT S. DAY,
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Have established Feed Stations at the following points: Hootallugun, Five-Finger Rapids, Selkirk, Selwyn, Half-Way Post and Scow Island, where Hay and Oats can be purchased by parties desiring to freight goods in during the winter. For further particulars apply to the different posts or head office of the Company, Victoria, B.C. J. HOLLAND, Managing Director.

The Hutcheson Co., L't'd.

Victoria's Popular Store, 20th Jan. 1900.

January Cheap Sale of
KID GLOVES and HOSIERY
At The Westside.

SPECIALS IN LADIES' KID GLOVES FOR SATURDAY

35 doz. Fine Kid Gloves, regular \$1.25. Sale price.....\$1.00
75 doz. Ladies' Best Kid Gloves, Perrin's best, regular \$1.25. Sale price.....\$1.15
55 doz. Ladies' Extra Fine Kid Gloves, regular price, \$1.50. Sale price.....\$1.35

LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE
130 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, spliced ankles, elastic make, regular 50 cents a pair. Sale price....35c. pr. 3 prs. \$1

Last Day of Ladies' Whitewear Sale.
Bargains in Sheetings, Cottons, Towels
Curtains, etc., at The Westside.

HATS FOR 1900

In Fedoras We are showing a very large range of the newest American manufacture, black and colored—\$1.50 to \$4.50.

J. B. Stetson's Alpine Hats and
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NAIRN'S LINOLEUMS, OILCLOTHS, ETC.

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609, Broad and Pandora Sts.,
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Manufacturers of vitrified, salt-glazed sewer pipe and sanitary fittings, flower pots, agricultural drainage, fire proofing fire bricks, repressed bricks, etc., etc.

N.B.—Reduced prices on flower pots.

Continued from Page Five.)

But no sooner had the session ended than what was found? This offer of a million dollars' support for the Pacific cable. No wonder there were no voices raised on the other side of the house in explanation or defence of this measure. It was obvious. Perhaps it was that the members of the government had understood as little as their opponents exactly what had been done. He (Mr. Pooley) had certainly been surprised at the revelations made by the Finance Minister on this subject in the course of his address. The Finance Minister had pleaded for the aid of the United States, and he had said that the country was on the verge of bankruptcy; he had made his position still more extraordinary when he had volunteered to pledge the credit of the province by a bond of this nature to the extent of a million dollars, and had shown that the country was in a position with more definite results than those secured by the Imperial government. It had not been present when the amendments in question had been inserted in the act—he had unfortunately been confined to his room by illness at the time. But if it had been the fact, it was quite possible that he too would have overlooked the point at issue. Many things were overlooked when the legislation was railroaded through the house as this measure had been. Legislation that was so rushed into the statutes could not be given intelligent or sufficient consideration in its passage. It was, therefore, he saw a section such as this creep into the acts of the province, without proper consideration, he was thoroughly opposed to it. Such legislation, so initiated, was a disgrace to the house—the matters involved should have been thoroughly considered; thoroughly discussed. No one could expect to see the coal and iron and lumber mining industry through its operation. It had been the deathblow to Kaslo. It had locked up the mines; excluded capital;

Mr. Pooley was quite prepared to accept the Finance Minister's statement. It only meant then that the government could be judged and condemned upon his basis, and the additional fact that the government had made the changes made in the licensing act of last session, the senior member for Esquimalt showed that the changes had been found to work great hardships—so much so that the government had been obliged to have reformed the licenses that the last year licenses would be doubled. In Esquimalt village the charge was now \$200 per annum, an increase from \$100; in rural districts the fee had been increased from \$50 to \$100, and in such cases the government was bound to come before the commissioners once every half-year and pay a special fee of \$10, so that in reality the village licenses that had been \$100 were now \$230; and the rural licenses that had been \$50 were now \$220 a year, was now \$120. These new rules had already operated so disadvantageously that the government recognized its position, and had gone so far as to inform the licensees that they would refund all the additional costs they had been obliged to pay this return would be but small compensation for the unnecessary bother and inconvenience to which these people had been subjected. Tracing the annoyances entailed upon the miners by the new regulations, and the other unfair and objectionable requirements of the new regulations, Mr. Pooley pronounced these both unnecessary and entirely unjust. He had no doubt but that the government had been made, more especially as the fate of the licensee was not in the hand of an independent officer such as the superintendent of police, but a board that was constantly changing. He had no doubt but that the government had been having all the requirements of qualification, license, and the other things, and the government would be permitted to carry on their business without being persistently and unnecessarily harassed. Touching upon the fact that the government had been forced to accept in endeavoring to evade before the people the consequences of its own legislation, the

that they would recognize the one to be introduced as a great improvement. In his opinion the appropriations had been spent more advantageously last year than since he came to the province some sixteen years ago. He had no doubt but that the members of the opposition had voted with the government on that eight-hour bill. The open-door policy might be very good and he believed it was for Great Britain, but here it was a different case. The miners were not allowed to come into British Columbia and prospect and hold claims without hindrance. Britishers could not hold claims in Washington without first swearing their allegiance to the Queen. The members of the opposition, said the Minister of Finance had promised that it would be amended. Because a Chinaman would escape the \$5 miner's tax, it was no reason why a man should be taxed \$5 for working in the mines. He would not force the law, he contended that the miners wanted that act and wanted it just as it was. He hoped to hear all members express themselves, both on the eight-hour law and the alien act.

MR. EBERTS congratulated the mover and seconder of the address on their clever speeches. They had had a most difficult task to perform, trying to make something out of nothing. He tendered those who emigrated to Canada and they did well and although he could not agree with all they had said, being satisfied that they had been improperly briefed. It was pleasant to note the good feeling that so far this session had been shown by the members of the opposition being in striking contrast to that shown during the election campaign and at the last session. Then, they had been treated as a band of ruffians, and accused of maladministration.

Mr. Eberts—The member said aye; aye! He will be dealt with later. The members of the Turner government had

With respect to the duality of Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton's position: That hon. gentleman stated that some time ago taken the position of chief commissioner of lands and works because it had been found too onerous for the hon. Premier. This was declared to have been merely a temporary arrangement, yet it had been made legal and valid. He asked, was it possible, he asked, that Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton still held the two positions because he could find no one on his side of the house, in the opinion of the Finance Minister, had no one on the other side of the two positions? Were the people to so interpret the situation? It surely was no complaint to the gentlemen on the opposite side of the house for the hon. gentleman to hold the two positions. He said that he was only occupying the two offices temporarily, and that he had drawn but one salary—also that he believed he had administered the two departments well. He said that he was not at all sure that he held that the retention of the dual offices was nevertheless a reflection upon the intelligence of the party, and another reason why the country should have opportunity of electing a man who would be the head of the most important business of the province should be in the hands of this one gentleman—he really controlling the government as far as the government was not controlled by the hon. gentleman.

He failed to see wherein the taxation had been decreased, as declared to be the fact by the Finance Minister, and in closing, said that while he could quite agree with that hon. gentleman in hoping that the house should now sit down and do something for the good of the country, he did not think that the government as at present constituted was calculated to bring down legislation of a character calculated to be of benefit to the province.

MR. EBERTS congratulated the mover and second of the address on their clever speeches. They had had a most difficult task to perform, trying to make a speech that so many would hear. Then his congratulations and said they did well indeed, although he could not agree with all they had said, being satisfied that they had been improperly briefed. It was pleasant to note the excellent character of this session had been shown by the members in their position being in striking contrast to that shown during the election campaign and at the last session. Then, they had been treated as a band of ruffians, and accused of mass administration.

MR. DENNIS:—I regret.

Mr. Eberts:—The member said ay; ay! He will be dealt with later. The members of the Turner government had

Major Kinchant—Will you run in Cariboo?

Speaker Forster reminded the members of Cariboo that such question were out of order.

Mr. Eberts said he would reply to the question by saying that the hon. member who had interrupted would never run in Cariboo again. Taking up the speech of the hon. member, he first referred to the clause dealing with Athlix and expressed pleasure at the fact that the mining disputes in that district had been settled honestly and fairly.

He then said that he knew that he would do nothing but what he thought was just and right, the government having made a wise choice when they appointed him commissioner to deal with the mining disputes. He said he arose not from any fault of the late government or altogether from the fault of the present government. The Turner government had gone out of power, about the time the discoveries were made, and therefore it was foolish to accuse them of not having sufficient funds in the office at Bennett, a hundred miles from where the discoveries were made, to allow of the necessary expenditure.

Mr. Cotton—Yes.

Mr. Eberts—The late government had introduced legislation in regard to logging. He was glad that the millmen and loggers had been brought together. Mr. Cotton did not say that they had been brought together.

Mr. Eberts hoped that they would be brought together before the bill was introduced. The speech from the throne spoke of remission of taxation; there could be no remission of taxation until the tax had been levied. He expected the hon. the Finance Minister was that they did not get in all they expected to from the alien and other acts. He tried to make the members believe that the mortgage tax had not been collected during the last fiscal year. That was not the case. It had been collected up to the end of the fiscal year and the public accounts would show it.

When the public accounts to the end of December were presented to the house it would be found that there was a tremendous deficit, and if it had not been for the mortgage tax, the deficit in the deficit would have been still greater. Atlin had contributed over \$100,000 to the revenue of the province.

Mr. Cotton: That is not so. Mr. Cotton said he made the estate men and it was not to be fact when the accounts were brought down. Mr. Cotton had spoken of the floating of last year's loan and had said it was better than the loan of 1855. The province had had many loans, some of which floated at 7 and 8 per cent. In 1851 Mr. Cotton had been satisfied that British Columbia was not properly treated as regards loans; he was satisfied that he could get the money at 2 per cent. on insured stock. This stock was inscribed by men of known financial standing, and was charged with any of it going astray. In 1851 the first three of these 3 per cent. bonds only brought 80, because British Columbia was unknown to the financial world. The credit of the country had been increased

the year 1891 to 1904 when the Turney government went out of power and the present government took for the stock loaned in 1895. Any credit, therefore, for improving the standing of the province in the financial world was due to Mr. Turney and his government, not to the present government took credit for getting a little more of the inscribed stock than did the Turney government. If they had gone before the financiers of the world without the Inscribed Stock Act introduced by Mr. Turner, they would have been in the same position as was the late government in 1891. In the speech from the throne at the last session of the legislature it was stated that the loan was not on any different terms than the previous one and that the government did not propose to take advantage of the Inscribed Stock Act.

Mr. COTTON—Where does the statement appear that the loan was not to be floated under the Inscribed Stock Act?

Mr. EBERTS—I did not say that you were using those words, but the only inference that could be drawn from the speech was that you were not going to

Mr. Cotton: I object to you saying that we had to go back to the agents.

Mr. Eberts objected to persistent and email interruption. The government had tried to take the credit for the increased price obtained for the bonds. The men who had got the loan were the same as those who were engaged by the late government, and the stock was inscribed by the said bankers, but the Finance Minister tried to lead his followers to believe that the late government got 1 per cent more for the stock. He had to fall back on the bankers and brokers who had been used by the late government. Everybody spoke well of the Bank of British Columbia.

Mr. Turner—I never spoke disrespectfully of the bank.

Mr. Eberts said Mr. Cotton had tried to make out that a great saving had been made through the Minister of Finance not going to London to assist in the floating of the loan. Mr. Martin had told the house that the Minister of Finance was ready to go, having been advised to make the trip, but changed his plans on account of some friction in the government.

Mr. Eberts next dealt with the proposed change in the subsidy to the Columbia & Western railway; the substitution of cash for the land grant. He was glad to know that the government were taking up the matter in the manner explained by Mr. Cotton, the government is issuing bonds and the company accepting them as cash. The arrangement between the government and the company was that the company was to give up their land grant on Potosi to the British

proposed to run the line straight across the country, and the Government had found that they could not cut across, and were therefore allowed to build by the way of Robson. It was considered by the late government that if they would give the road build for 20,000 acres a mile it would be an excellent thing, it having been built out of the Government land, and was the richest in the upper country, and that it was the duty of the government to hurry the railway to completion. The present government say they would take back the land grant, and give the company \$4,000 a mile in cash. The Turner Government had agreed to give the land to the company, and an agreement had already been signed by the company when the late government went out of power. The present government had said that they would vary the policy of the

He would always endeavor to carry out contracts made by previous governments; the present administration had over-riden acts passed by the legislature, but not without a great deal of trouble. He had been in the province of British Columbia, Vancouver & Eastern Railway Act, and told of the difficulties that the government had had in inducing some of their followers to vote for the repudiation of the Act. He thought that the government in British Columbia should be induced to carry out the construction of railways. When he first became a member of the house, there were rich mines in Kootenay and many more were being discovered in the country. The government therefore undertook to build the Nakusp & Slovan, the Kaslo and Slovan, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, the Tolson & Nelson and the Kootenay & Fort Sheppard. The revenue from Kootenay, which ten years ago was but \$26,000, was now ten times that amount. It was not only the mines that had brought about this change, but the timber trade, which had increased through the efforts of the late government.

The speaker made mention of a proposed amendment to the Motor Vehicle Regulation Act, but no explanation had been given as to what the changes were to be—in fact, it was like pulling teeth to get an explanation out of the government. He hoped that the changes would be in the direction of ameliorating the condition of the men who work underground. If the need could in any way improve the condition of these brave men, he would certainly support it.

The Licensing Act and the proposed changes was next taken up by Mr. Elberts. The act passed last session, he said, and had been forced down the throats of the people by the Government. He hoped by public opinion to take it back. The men in the rural districts who conducted small hosteleries were greatly overcharged by this act, having to pay \$110 a year, compared with only the old rate of \$20. Some of the hosteleries were on a very narrow margin, the profit being little or nothing, while they were a great benefit to travellers. There was such a hardship and cry after the government that they should be allowed to pay the old rate.

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The Ashcroft & Cariboo Railway company had been duly organized and thousands of dollars subscribed in London to carry on the work. 'The act chartering this company had been repudiated, and consequently the scheme to build the railway had fallen through. It was done because some of the members thought that the subsidy was too great and they wanted the company to come back to the legislature and offer to carry out the work for a smaller land grant. They would be glad to do this, but they could not get people to do this.

Omineca country by a wagon route through the Kitimaat valley. The late government had authorized the building of a railway through the Kitimaat valley and right of way had been granted for the line to Teslin Lake, offering a subsidy of sixteen hundred thousand dollars for the purpose. This was a statesmanlike policy. It would have opened up a very rich portion of British Columbia, and would have begun an all-Canadian route. The government had received 4 per cent of the earnings, and this, with the taxation of the railway, would have almost paid the cost to the government, while the Coast cities and the districts surrounding them would have been greatly benefited. The railway would have been built, and the country would easily have been given to the Omineca country. The present government proposed to build a wagon route

junior member for Victoria had spoken of the disfranchisement of the salaried and soldiers, representing the "kind and genial gentleman, who no doubt tried to do what was right, but outside influences must have been brought to bear upon him when he dismissed anybody say that Mr. Archibald Dick, late inspector of mines, was an efficient steward—an honest man. But he, after 15 years' service, had been dismissed. He was a man of high character, and another old and faithful servant of the government, and the most efficient mining recorder British Columbia ever had, had been thrown out of office. The same course was taken with Mr. McBeth put in his place. Nineteen months after Mr. McBeth took office became necessary for the auditor to go through his books, and they were found to be correct. Mr. McBeth was relieved of his office, Mr. Gosnell secretary to the Premier, had been dropped off on a day's notice to make room for a henchman who could not be elected.

Mr. Kellie—He is a better man. Mr. Eberts—What about the wood out suit you better. Politics were at the bottom of the dismissal. Mr. Kellie—What about Sibbald? Mr. Eberts—You will hear enough about him; you dare not malign him if you are a Rev. man.

The speaker next referred to the niggardly policy of the government in dealing with hospitals throughout the country. They had pinched them so close it would be a surprise if they had a more forced several of them to close down. They proposed to give them \$50 a year and 50 cents a day for patients. The people of Cariboo had stated that to keep the hospital open would cost more money the hospital would have to be

(Continued—See next Page.)

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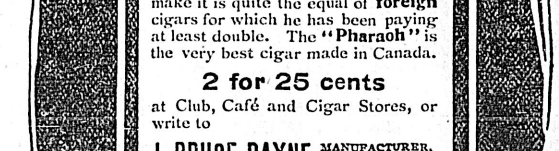
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(Continued on Seventh Page.)

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A Severe Arraignment

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

closed, so out of the vote for destitute and sick persons the Cariboo hospital was given an additional thousand dollars. Then, there had been great dissension in Kamloops over the appropriation for the hospital at that place, and the member for North Yale had brought pressure to bear upon the government to get more.

Mr. Deane—And the government was quite willing to give it.

Mr. Eberts—That is just what I wanted. The people forced them to increase the appropriation. The hon. member had gone down on his knees to get more money for the hospital.

Mr. Deane—What you say is untrue. Mr. Eberts appealed to the Speaker against the unparliamentary language of the hon. member for North Yale, and at the request of the Speaker Mr. Deane retracted his words, saying that he did not wish to be unparliamentary, but when Mr. Eberts said that he went down on his knees he was saying something not in accordance with the facts.

THE SPEAKER—Does the member for South Victoria accept the explanation?

Mr. Eberts accepted the retraction because he was bound to do so. Surely the hon. member did not think that he meant that Mr. Deane had gone down on his knees before the members of the government; he had used the phrase in its generally accepted sense. He had always believed that men in the outlying districts should be afforded every convenience in the way of hospitals and medical treatment. They pass through trials which people in the cities did not even think of. Sufficient money should be voted to afford them good medical attendance. It was better that the province should lose \$20,000 than that one of those men should lose a finger through not having help at the proper time.

Another act of the government which called for comment was the dismissal of a number of justices of the peace, men who had held the office in some cases for twenty years and had done their best to preserve peace in their districts. In some cases, under great pressure, the government had sent commissions to men who had been left off the list by them, but these were promptly refused.

The proposition to assist the Pacific cable was next referred to. This cable was to cost \$18,000,000, one-third of which was to be borne by Canada, one-third by the Imperial government, and the balance by the Australian colonies. The Finance Minister, in a desire to make himself popular with the people, had offered, on behalf of the province, to give a million dollars towards the scheme. This he did without an order-in-council—even with which he would not have been right in doing it; for it was never intended to carry it out. The Australian colonies had a fiscal revenue which British Columbia had not, and therefore, this province could not undertake any such project. It was nonsensical to say that the action of the Finance Minister had forced the Imperial government to move in the matter. British Columbia had been enough of her own without taking up the burden of the Canadian confederation. If the federal government did not have sufficient funds to carry out the project, the money could be raised by indirect taxation in all the provinces of the Dominion. The project did not even meet with the approval of the members on the government side. The only satisfaction the member for North Yale could get out of it being that the province had got a little cheap advertising.

The hon. gentleman pointed out that the mining committee had voted against the eight-hour clause being inserted in the Mining Act. He believed that the duty of the legislature was to ameliorate the condition of all men working underground. If eight hours was long enough for men to work all right; but the clause should not have been inserted. By the time that the long-anticipated division arrived, however, both parties mustered in virtually strength, the only absentees being the two Independent-Opinionists (Messrs. Martin and Higgins), and Mr. Prentice, of the government side, the absence of the latter gentleman being especially commented upon in the galleries, as it had been reported that he was going to the coast to see the new ship, and would not return here as much this year as during previous years, as the

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Sloven country, from which it was fed, was practically closed up by the eight-hour law. It was the duty of the government to bring the miners and the mine owners together and endeavor to have the question satisfactorily settled.

In closing, Mr. Eberts referred to the war in South Africa, and the willingness of Canadians to go there and fight for their Queen and country. Terrible as was the war, it was a great object lesson, and would do much to cement the different portions of the Empire. He could not do better he said than close with the words of the National Anthem:

O Lord our God, arise,
Scatter their enemies
And make them fall.
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks;
On Thee our hopes we fix,
God save us all.

THE SPEAKER, at the conclusion of Mr. Eberts' speech, referred to the language used by Mr. Deane in interrupting Mr. Eberts, and said that there had been considerable unparliamentary language used during the session, and hereafter he would have to put it down.

MR. HELMECKEN, after congratulating the mover and seconder of the address, referred to the statement that there was an alliance between the opposition party and Mr. Joseph Martin. There was no such alliance, and he hoped the government members would cease stating it, as it created a false impression. Regarding communications which had passed between himself and the Premier, referred to by Mr. Higgins, he said there was no suggestion by the Premier in those communications of any departure from his policy. He would like to have heard from the members from the interior on many questions affecting their part of the province, and particularly the eight-hour law. Mr. Green had asked for the views of the opposition members; the member for Kaslo should be able to inform the house on that question, as it affected his district more than any other. But not one word had he uttered which would show the necessity for the measure. He would also like to hear from Mr. Kelie, for, to intelligently discuss it, they must have the views of those who are directly interested. He would like to know who it was who had introduced the clause. Was it the Minister of Mines?

Mr. Hume—Yes; I introduced it at an evening session.

Mr. Helmecken—It had been introduced, but nobody had ever given any reason for its introduction. It was time now to call a halt and see what was to be done, for something must be done to ameliorate the conditions brought about by the eight-hour law.

No reference was made to the measure in the journal of the house, and yet the Finance Minister had gone to Kootenay and told a reporter that due notice had been given of the measure. It had become law before some of the members knew what it was about. If an error, it was the duty of the legislature to remedy it; while, if it was to be retained, the government should give reasons for so doing, particularly in view of the petition presented by the companies which had invested millions in the mines of the province.

It being almost six o'clock, Mr. Helmecken moved the adjournment of the debate, but the Premier stated that it was the intention to hold an evening session.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Pairs were much in evidence when the house resumed last evening, and it was not until the sitting had well advanced that a fair proportion of the members had arrived on the floor of the chamber. By the time that the long-anticipated division arrived, however, both parties mustered in virtually strength, the only absentees being the two Independent-Opinionists (Messrs. Martin and Higgins), and Mr. Prentice, of the government side, the absence of the latter gentleman being especially commented upon in the galleries, as it had been reported that he was going to the coast to see the new ship, and would not return here as much this year as during previous years, as the

Mr. Turner thought that some notice should have been given the members that an evening session was to be held, as a number of them had made engagements for the evening.

Other members, including Mr. Prentice, asked that the house should not meet in the evening, but the Premier was absolute, and the question went to a vote and was carried by 18 to 17. Mr. Prentice voting with the opposition, and Messrs. Higgins and Joseph Martin being absent.

The house rose at 6 o'clock, to meet again at 8:30.

evening that he had received any definite word from Ottawa, this being in the form of a telegram from the Dominion Premier, which read:

Hon. C. A. Semlin, Victoria.

Minister of Militia has referred your telegram to me. Can you give an answer to the inquiry if we can secure transportation on steamers already chartered for your men.

(Sd.) WILFRID LAURIER.

The message was received with general applause, and Mr. Macpherson followed on, dealing almost wholly with the railway and land bargains of the late government, which he specifically and generally condemned. His speech was very largely a repetition of his "Crow's Nest" speech of former sessions.

In reference to the eight-hour law, Mr. Macpherson denied that there was a question of legislation with which the mining committee had had anything to do—it was attached to the Inspection of Mines Act. He denied that the operation of this act had been responsible for disaster in the Slovan, and for his part said that he did not wish to have the much-discussed statute altered in any way. He charged that the opposition were condescending to the miners, and that they were understanding that if the government were defeated, the act—while it would not be repealed—would be so manipulated as to become inoperative. He claimed that the mines most interested could well afford paying workmen \$3.50 per day of eight hours, citing the fact that they were on a dividend-paying basis in proof of this contention.

The amendment was then given to the vote, and negative on a division of 18 to 10—Messrs. Martin, Higgins and Prentice being the absentees—the record being as follows:

Against—Messrs. Henderson, Semlin, Cotton, Wells, Macpherson, Smith, R. Martin, J. M., Tisdall, Deane, Hume, McKechnie, Kelie, Kidd, Kinehan, Helmecken, Green, Munro, Neil, 18.

For—Messrs. Pooley, Booth, Dunsmuir, Hall, Robertson, Clifford, McBride, Baker, Turner, Eberts, Smith, A. W., Bryden, Ellison, Irving, McPhillips, and Helmecken—16.

On the main motion being put, Attorney-General Henderson continued the debate, first of all dealing with his personal position in the house, assuring that he had been elected as an independent, not as a supporter of Mr. Turner, and claiming that the fact of his return by acclamation on the occasion of his selection for the cabinet indicated the approval of his constituency for his course. He contended that Mr. Martin was absolutely wrong in his definition of the position of the Columbia and Western grant, the best legal opinions were adverse to him, and he would leave their interpretation to any of the legal members of the opposition—and, referring to the present war of the Empire in eloquent terms, commented on the fact that eight members of the company of which he had the honor to be captain were now in South Africa fighting for Queen and Empire.

Mr. Speaker replied that it had been decided that the reply was to be taken as a whole.

Half a dozen members of the opposition wanted to know when such a decision had been reached.

Mr. Speaker said that it had not been formally put to a vote, but he had asked the house, and the house had acquiesced in the decision. He said that he had interpreted the feeling of the house to be in favor of dealing with the reply "as a whole," and so ruled that it must be treated thus—although admitting that no motion had been formally passed in this direction.

To such a ruling, Mr. Eberts wished to enter an emphatic protest. He was one member who had agreed to no such proposal. He claimed the right of his seat with the several sections of the speech (or the reply) in their order, and defied Mr. Speaker or any member of the house to contradict with authority his right to have the reply read verbatim. He sincerely hoped that this ruling would not be taken as a precedent by any future Speaker in British Columbia's legislature.

Mr. Speaker—I have already disposed of the matter.

Mr. Turner—And what is your decision?

Mr. Speaker—That it be taken as a whole.

Mr. Turner—Well I regret to see that I have lived to see such a ruling given in this parliament.

Mr. Pooley—I am quite aware of amendment offered and negative implies that the matter was intended to be taken as a whole. I asked the house if they would take it as a whole, and the house decided to.

Mr. Pooley—I say in all honesty and all sincerity I never heard that statement, that proposal, made from the chair, and I claim my right to object to the reply being taken up as a whole. It is quite possible that we may desire to amend some of the clauses.

Mr. Speaker—But the speech is passed.

Mr. Turner announced that he had always hitherto regarded the British Columbia Assembly as a house in which the minority were protected in their constitutional rights. This was the first legislature in the British Empire that had placed itself on record as saying that a minority should not have its rights. It had destroyed its reputation on this occasion, and would be held up to the scorn of future generations of British Columbians.

There was some further sharp cross-firing as to Mr. Speaker's action and the house then adjourned half an hour after midnight till Monday.

A QUESTION TO BE ASKED.

By Mr. Helmecken: What reply, if any, was made by the government to the report of the committee of the Privy Council, dated 14th of December, 1899, touching the report of the Minister of Justice upon the statutes of British Columbia passed at the last session?

AMENDING LEGISLATION.

By the Attorney-General: To amend the Placer Mining Act Amendment Act, 1899.

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Finance and Commerce

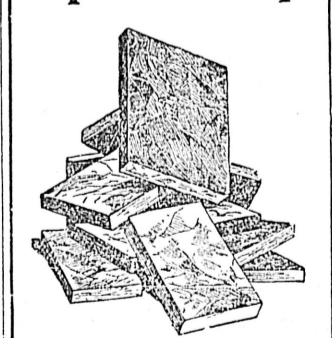
New York, Jan. 19.—The dullness and apathy which have prevailed in the stock market all week gave place in the late dealing to a considerable show of animation and strength. The immediate motive of the buying movement was the preliminary estimates and the gain in the week of the associated banks. Closing quotations:

Amn. Tob.	100 1/2
Amn. Sugar.	117 1/2
Amn. Ind.	40 1/2
Atch.	20 1/2
B. R. T.	20 1/2
C. P.	93 1/2
C. B. & Q.	122 1/2
Chicago Gas.	104 1/2
C. & N. W.	162 1/2
C. R. I. & P.	106 1/2
Com. T.	110 1/2
C. C. & S.	32 1/2
D. & R. G.	61 1/2
Fed. Steel.	51 1/2
L. & N.	81 1/2
Manhattan	93 1/2
Mo. Pac.	43 1/2
Nat. Lead.	165 1/2
N. P.	22 1/2
N. P. pfd.	74 1/2
N. Y. C. & H.	134 1/2
N. Y. O. & W.	22 1/2
Pac. Mail.	43 1/2
Pressed Steel	57 1/2
Reading	17 1/2
Son. Ry.	38 1/2
Son. Pac.	86 1/2
T. C. & I.	16 1/2
Tex. & Pac.	10 1/2
U. S. Leather	17 1/2
U. S. Rubber	41 1/2
U. P.	47 1/2
Wab.	7 1/2
C. P. R. in London	95 1/2
Com. Cable in Montreal	171 1/2 @ 1

Chicago, Jan. 19.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—Jan. 62 1/2c, May 63 1/2c, July 64 1/2c. Corn—Jan. 39 1/2c, May 39 1/2c, July 39 1/2c. Oats—Jan. 22 1/2c, May 23 1/2c.

A lazy liver may be only a tired liver, or a starved liver. A sick is all right for the back of a lazy man. But it would be a savage as well as a stupid thing to beat a weary man or a starving man because he lagged in his work. So in treating the lagging liver it is a great mistake to rush it with drastic drugs. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a torpid or sluggish liver is but a symptom of an ill-nourished body, whose organs are weary with overwork. Let your liver alone. Start with the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Put them in proper working order, and see how quickly your liver will become active and energetic. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has made many marvelous cures of "liver trouble" by its wonderful control of the organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores the normal activity of the stomach, increases the secretions of the blood-making glands, cleanses the system from poisonous accumulations, and so relieves the liver of the burdens imposed upon it by the defection of other organs.

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THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,

Victoria, Jan. 19.—8 p.m.
SYNOPSIS.

Since yesterday an extensive high pressure area has moved up the coast to this province, where it is causing fair and cooler weather. The above area will probably cross the Rockies, and be followed by more unsettled weather along the coast by Sunday. No rain has fallen over the Pacific Slope. In the Canadian Territories it is turning colder.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria.....	43	49
New Westminster.....	38	48
Kamloops.....	40	42
Barkerville.....	20	34
Calgary.....	32	40
Winnipeg.....	16	42
Portland, Ore.....	44	50
San Francisco.....	44	50

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time), Saturday:
Victoria and Vicinity—Winds becoming easterly; partly cloudy, with light frosts at night.
Lower Mainland—Partly cloudy and cool, becoming unsettled on Sunday.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Reports for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19.

Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.....44	Mean.....45
Noon.....47	Highest.....49
5 p.m.....46	Lowest.....41

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m.....11 miles west.
Noon.....7 miles southwest.
5 p.m.....8 miles south.
Average state of weather—Fair.
Rain—0.2 inch.
Sunshine—0 hours 45 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.226
Corrected.....30.311

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Charming from Vancouver:
T. R. Armstrong, H. Corbie,
Mrs. West, H. H. McCord,
Miss McGuire, A. Ryne,
Wm. Street, W. M. Brewster,
D. J. Mann, Miss Forrest,
T. W. Patterson, A. Barker,
H. Collier, J. A. Conter,
Lieut. Pawliger, J. A. Sayward.

By steamer Victoria from the Sound:
Mr. Ritchet, J. H. Rickaby,
Mr. Daniels, W. H. Harmon,
Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Peck,
Mr. Turner, W. N. Chirachuel,
Mr. Williams, W. M. Brewster,
L. Oahn, H. S. Smith,
A. E. Smith, W. Vanseye,
Miss Hall, S. Horner,
Miss Johnson, Miss Johnson,
W. G. Armstrong, G. N. Chapman,
S. N. Johnson, S. N. Johnson,
Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. McLaren,
Ohas. Epilis, J. A. Conter,
J. Gordon, J. P. Ryan,
Mrs. Gordon, J. Gleason,
W. M. McCurdy, Jas. Bleecker,
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CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Charming from Vancouver:
Speed Bros, D. Spencer,
B. C. Jobling Co., Brackman & Ker,
Wilson Bros, Turner, B. & Co.,
Bissinger & Co., Leiser,
Henderson Bros, Simmons & Co.,
Martin & R., G. Fraser,
H. B. Co., Colonist,
H. A. Paint Co., Burman H. & Co.,
G. A. Gowat, J. H. Todd & Sons.

By steamer Victoria from the Sound:
John Irving, T. N. Hibben & Co.,
C. Bradbury, W. B. Kinlock,
Weiler Bros, H. B. Co.,
Colonist, S. Leiser & Co.,
T. M. Brayshaw.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Two Matches to Be Played This Afternoon.

The game between Victoria and the Virago will be played at the cauteon grounds, Esquimalt, this afternoon, commencing at 2:30. The Victoria team is: Goal, E. White; backs, B. Schwengers and A. Johnston; half backs, J. Hart, S. Lorimer and W. McKeown; forwards, W. P. Marchant, J. Lorimer, W. N. Winslow, H. G. Lawson and R. B. Powell. These players could catch the 2:30 Esquimalt car at the corner of Yates and Government streets.

All members of Victoria not playing in the game against the Virago are requested to attend practice at Beacon Hill commencing at 3 o'clock sharp.

If there ever was a specific for any complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. By one pill a dose. Try them.

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Alien Law A Blunder

Government No Longer Against Foreign Investment in Placers.

Slocan Trouble Also Subject of Negotiations—Borrowing and the Cable.

Mr. Cotton Tells How Unwillingly He Carries Burden Shirked by Colleagues.

Continuing his defence of the financial and general policy of the government from the point at which the Colonist's report of his Thursday speech left him yesterday morning:

The Minister of Finance next took up the \$5,000,000 loan, allowed by the bills of 1897 and 1898. The estimates prepared by the hon. leader of the opposition, which came down to the end of June, 1899, left, at that date, a deficit of about a million and three quarters dollars. In the tail of the Public Works Loan Act, of 1898, amending the act of 1897, there was a clause to the effect that any balance of the moneys raised thereunder, not required for the payment of the railway subsidies authorized should be appropriated in such manner as the legislature might from time to time authorize and direct, either on the construction of roads and public means of communication, or other public works. That was the way in which the hon. gentleman thought he would tide over till the next session. But, as a matter of fact, as Mr. Carter-Cotton had pointed out in 1897, he did not think the government could touch any of those moneys for ordinary public works until they knew exactly what they had to pay out for subsidies, and knew exactly what the balance was. Out of the \$5,000,000 there would, in round figures, be \$340,000 available if the companies carried out their works and were entitled to their subsidies. From that, they would have to take the commission and charges for negotiating the loan, which would have amounted to between \$400,000 and \$500,000, so that the amount available, actually, would not have amounted to more than \$400,000.

In order to satisfy himself how this matter stood when the government came into office and was confronted with a large deficit, he submitted this matter privately in London to a bank and asked them to take the opinion of their solicitor. He had given the decided opinion that no money could be advanced until after the subsidies were paid; and further that the wording of the clause "in such manner as the legislature may direct" required a direct act of parliament saying that the government was authorized to expend the subsidies in this bill in this way. The hon. gentleman was virtuously indignant over the fact that there was a statement in the loan that notwithstanding the remission of taxation the revenue of the country was well maintained. He was quite wrong. There was a considerable falling off from what the government expected to get for Free Miners' certificates. That was after the discovery of Atlin. He would just give a few figures. In January, 1899, the issue of "Free Miners' certificates increased over January, 1898, not less than 75 per cent. The Alien Act had not been passed then. February felt that difference to the extent of 13 per cent. as compared with the same month in the previous year. March showed a further falling of 1 1/2 per cent. In April it fell off 15 per cent. In May it increased in consequence of the fact that the law referring to Free Miners' certificates required those certificates to be taken out afresh, though in his opinion the Finance Minister might not be required to do that. It went up 36 per cent. that month. In June it increased 8 1/2 per cent., also in consequence of that opinion. That shows that there was a considerable remission in the way of miners' licenses.

Mr. Turner claimed that the Finance Minister had not shown it.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—I think these figures show it.

Mr. Turner—I cannot see how. Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—This is what I say—we cannot make you understand it.

Mr. McPhillips asked the Finance Minister if these figures did not prove that the policy of the Placer Mining Act was bad.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton's reply was inaudible. He went on to note that the leader of the opposition had made a great attack on the government for the way in which it had negotiated the loan, and compared the price he had offered for it with the price obtained by that hon. gentleman for his last loan. The hon. gentleman knew very well that he could not substantiate what he had said, namely, that the loan was not a successful operation. It was not a matter of argument; it was a matter of figures; but, as the hon. gentleman had placed his views and his opinions before the house, he would read to the house a short extract from a letter received from the board of directors in London of the Bank of British Columbia, by Mr. Gillespie, the manager of the bank in Victoria. Every hon. member in the house knew that such an opinion from such a quarter was entitled to great weight. The extract read as follows:

"As intimated to you per our cable advice of the 4th instant, the new 3 per cent. stock as issued by public tender on Monday last, 10th instant, to the extent of \$340,000 at minimum price of 95, the provincial government is to be congratulated on the success of the issue, which was made in the face of a somewhat stringent money market, and a consequently full stock market. So much was this the case that Nova Scotia's 3 per cent. loan, since offered at a minimum price of 95 and backed by the National Provincial Bank of England with its enormous clientele, only realized an average price of 95 1/2 (95 1/2 1/2) while a Cardiff corporation issue at 2 1/2 per cent. offered at 96, could not be underwritten at all, and had to be withdrawn. We trust, therefore, that the government officials in your city will realize that, under the circumstances, their issue has been a very successful one."

The hon. gentleman opposite had asked if he could give him other opinions. He could give him the opinion of the general manager of the Bank of Montreal, the largest financial institution in the Dominion. He could also tell him that the second third largest bank in London voluntarily communicated with the government and offered to take the loan at a fixed price of 93. That under the cir-

cumstances was a very good price to offer. He could also refer the hon. gentleman to the general manager of the Imperial Bank, who told him himself that he did not think they could have obtained any price like 96 in the condition of the market at the time. He therefore thought the hon. gentleman was in the minority. The leader of the opposition had said "that they ought to get a good deal more for a loan in 1899 than he got in 1895." He knew very well that the money market had changed entirely; that all securities, especially colonial and foreign, were exceedingly scarce, and very largely. By the last mail two London financial papers came to hand which emphasized this matter.

The Minister of Finance then read an extract from the London Money Market Review of December 23, last, showing that the altered conditions of the money market since 1896 had caused a heavy depreciation in all classes of government securities. While money in 1895 and for many months afterwards was a drug in the market, investors freely purchased government securities bearing 3 per cent. interest, and all colonial stocks advanced in price. But when that period of business stagnation—which had its origin in the Baring collapse—had passed away and activity again prevailed, so that hundreds of industrial and other companies secured what capital they required, the conditions rapidly changed. Investors were no longer content with 3 per cent., but sought to dispose of their government stocks in order to invest in securities giving better returns. As a result all classes of government stocks declined, console among the number, which had fallen from about 112 to below par. Quoting from the Money Market Review of December 30, last, the Minister of Finance showed that Canadian 3 per cent. stock had fallen from 104 to 95; Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. from 113 1/2 to 103; Natal 3 per cent. from 104 to 94; New South Wales 3 per cent. from 101 1/2 to 98; New Zealand 3 per cent. from 102 1/2 to 94; Tasmania 3 per cent. from 115 to 100; Victoria 3 1/2 per cent. from 107 1/2 to 100 1/2; West Australia 3 per cent. from 97 1/2 to 94 1/2.

Another matter about the loan he must refer to in order to show how the present issue worked out compared with the loan made in 1895. The leader of the opposition netted for every hundred pounds of stock, 91.58; he (Mr. Cotton) netted 93.41. He thought the hon. gentleman would find it very difficult to show how his last loan was a better one than the present one.

The Minister of Finance passed on to deal at great length with the Pacific cable matter. When it was announced in the papers of this province and of the Dominion that the government had telegraphed an offer to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to subscribe \$1,000,000 towards the Pacific cable on the same terms as were proposed by the Australian colonies, there was somewhat mixed comment. Some papers, the Colonist among them, applying the action and said it was wise and patriotic. Others took the opposite view. Afterwards the party lash was brought into play and those papers of the opposition which had ventured to favorably criticize the government's action were brought into line to condemn it as an attempt unconstitutionally to appropriate \$1,000,000 without the sanction of the house. These gentlemen wasted a great deal of eloquence saying that the money could be better invested on roads, trails and bridges in the province. He never replied to them in the newspapers or on the platform, and he hoped they were quite satisfied, as he was sure the government was, with its action on that occasion. It gave him the greatest pleasure possible to say that the hon. third member of Vancouver, Mr. Martin, was heartily in accord with the action of the government. That showed that his views were not as narrow as those of some members of the other side of the house. What were the facts? The government had proposed to pay over one million dollars of cash, or even one dollar to the Imperial government, or any other government for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a Pacific cable. It then referred to the peculiar circumstances of the Pacific cable matter at the time the offer was made. As was well known, the scheme was formulated by the Ottawa conference in 1894. It was proposed that the Imperial government should assist one-third of the cost; Canada one-third; and the Australian colonies one-third. The basis of the whole scheme was that not one dollar of money should be found by any colony, but that Imperial cable stock should be issued at a rate not exceeding 2 1/2 per cent. It was estimated that the cost of the cable at that time would be about \$9,000,000 and the total cost for interest would only be about \$175,000 per year. The colonies agreed to turn all their cable business over to the Imperial government, and that this business alone would practically assure the cable from being worked at a loss while the cheapening of rates as compared with the monopoly that existed would bring a large business to the new cable. It was endorsed by everyone. The Eastern Telegraph Company with its great parliamentary influence retarded the scheme, and at last the Australian colonies intimated that as nothing had been achieved they would withdraw their support. The Imperial government from another source.

It was at this moment that this government thought it would be wise, patriotic, and in the best interests of this province to intervene. The Imperial government, while admitting that it had committed itself to endorsing the scheme, appeared unwilling to oppose the powerful influences of the Eastern Telegraph Company so it said it would make an annual grant. But that was departing from the original proposition and it was done in order to give the Imperial government a chance to be gone over again. This government stepped in then and telegraphed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the province proposed to subscribe for \$1,000,000, on the same terms as the Australian colonies had entered into.

Immediately Sir Wilfrid Laurier received that, he communicated the contents of it to Sir Sanford Fleming and other parties interested. They telegraphed the whole matter over to London, saying that if the Imperial government hesitated to do something in order to save the whole scheme from collapsing, they raised such enthusiasm, such a determination throughout Great Britain that the government was compelled to reconsider its decision, and within a short time intimated that it would have gone into the proposition as originally passed, that was to say, it would take a one-third share in the matter. Hon. gentlemen on the other side had said that the British Columbia government had made a magnifi-

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cent bluff to force the government to come to time. While that was not correct, its action certainly had the effect of bringing about what was desired. After dwelling on the point that merchants were handicapped for want of the cable, Mr. Carter-Cotton showed how necessary direct cable communication was.

Colonel Baker remarked that it seemed that the government did not propose to pay \$1,000,000 for this cable, it only proposed to undertake the liability to pay it. Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—The scheme was this. It was estimated that the cable would cost about \$9,000,000, and that was to be divided into eighteenth parts. The whole money was to be raised by the government, which you will see has now been appointed. A block of stock to be called Imperial Cable Stock, was to be issued for the whole cost of the cable, bearing the guarantee of the Imperial and other governments interested, and to bear interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. What we proposed to do was to take one million dollars of that subscription. It proposed to assume no contingent liability other than that. It never would have paid any money. It would have had thought of giving \$1,000,000 in cash, not even \$50,000.

Let me dwell on the constitutional point. The government was attacked for not calling the house together and asking permission. We have strong precedents for calling the house together. Lord Beaconsfield, when he bought the Suez canal shares actually borrowed the money without authority from parliament because he saw it was a great opportunity for furthering the interests of the country. The member of the Australian governments and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government took the same position. The parliament of Canada has since assented to the proposition. All these attacks about constitutional methods thus fall to the ground.

Now there is little personal matter that strikes me from a ludicrous point of view and that is that I should be attacked in this house and in the press for doing the very thing that the most ardent opponents of the government for the one salary. I think when the matter is explained, hon. gentlemen instead of attacking me will be inclined to thank me. As the third member for Vancouver (Mr. Martin) said, it was a great pleasure to him to see the premier of the heavy works entailed by the administration of the Lands and Works Department, which was much heavier last year because of the fact that practically for several years that department had no minister. He had his colleagues and many members on this side of the house, discussed the matter and urged me to undertake the position temporarily. The hon. third member for Vancouver was one of the strongest to urge me to take the position, and I was very reluctantly. At first I refused. Afterwards I said I would take it. It was proposed that the Minister of Mines should relieve me of the Finance Department so as to allow me to carry on the Lands and Works Department, but he declined afterwards. Then came that little unpleasant and naturally matters stood in that way and up to the present time I have carried on the two duties. I can see nothing to be ashamed of. I know I have done it well. (Hear, hear.) Hon. members have always found me up to the time with my work—able to give them information and doing my best for the province, and I think they will agree that I have done it well. (Hear, hear.) I have commenced the re-organization of the Lands and Works Department. I have divided it into two parts, making the Lands one department and the Works another. If I am spared a short time longer I think the whole matter will be in shape and the results will be apparent to every hon. member.

Touching next on the subject of education, the Minister of Finance said that reference had been made to this matter in the Speech from the Throne and the government would shortly bring down a bill in which hon. gentlemen would see the changes that were to be made. He might say that their nature was somewhat of the kind indicated by Colonel Baker. He felt confident that when the bill was put before them hon. members—realizing that something must be done to save the children of the province from falling on the province—would agree with the government that these changes were desirable. He could speak with personal knowledge of the feelings of some of the towns. At Rossland, which he visited last year, they were very anxious that a change in the government proposed to make, which would give the local bodies greater control over their schools and would, by this means, induce greater economy than was possible when this matter was managed by a government department.

He noted that there had been a great deal of comment because no mention of agriculture was found in the Speech from the Throne. The members of the farmers' institutes who had lately been visiting in the city, had been going on to pass a vote of thanks to him as Minister of Agriculture, for the work he had done. He had not been able to do as much as he would have liked to have performed. He could, however, say in regard to the growing, for instance, that the department had organized a system whereby the province would see this coming season the export of fruit to Manitoba and the Northwest would be put on a sound commercial basis. There were other important matters under negotiation in the consideration of which he had been much indebted to members of the farmers' institutes. The farmers were realizing more and more the uselessness of such a scheme as the cheap money delusion of the late government. There were many matters in which the government and they could co-operate to mutual advantage.

vantage. The former were now in a better position than they had been for a long time. They were able to buy improved stock, put up better barns and in other ways carry on their business to more advantage than they could a few years ago. (Hear, hear.) He would be prepared next year to meet the Central Farmers' Institute and personally discuss with the members matters of importance.

He felt that he need not say anything about the eight-hour law. It had been a matter of great regret to himself and to every member of the government that misunderstandings should have arisen between the miners—especially in the Slocan—and the Mine Owners' association. Mr. Higgins had talked about a commission. He (Mr. Carter-Cotton) did not think that he would be at all wise or desirable. The government had been in communication with both parties to the dispute. It was in communication now. To propose a commission now would not only not advance a settlement but would probably postpone it. The government was closely watching the matter. It had volunteered its good services between the parties which had been cordially acknowledged and it would leave no stone unturned to bring about an understanding between the mine owners and the miners, which would serve to get the starting up again of a great industry.

In a day or two the government might be able to make an announcement in regard to what was called the Amador-Bor Bill. Since the house met last the government had carefully watched the results of that legislation, especially in relation to its operation in Atlin. It had had reports of a confidential nature from its agents and commissioners and had also collected statistics about the claims, and the government had now under consideration whether, in the present circumstances, seeing that practically all the available land in the particular district had been already taken up, it might be desirable to make such modifications of the act as to permit foreigners and outsiders to purchase from the original holders. The idea of the house in introducing the legislation was to give Canadians and Britishers an opportunity to stake claims. The government was assured that all the richest claims had already been staked therefore that provision of the act had no further effect. At the same time, the government had had under consideration plans to ensure that the properties, to sell them to men with money. The government would, therefore, probably be able to lay before the house some measure in that direction. As the bill was passed unanimously, save for the vote of the hon. member for Cassiar (Mr. Clifford), so he hoped now that not only would all other members, but that hon. gentleman also support this measure.

He thought he had answered all the points raised during the discussion. He now hoped that the opposition would see that the government having extended it every courtesy, having been most liberal in the allowance of time to talk—would pay some attention to the opinion now being expressed in the press that it was about time for this house to get down to business and that being in opposition did not mean that they should be obstructionists.

The conditions of this province were such that it behoved all to work together for the good of British Columbia and to advance its interests. It had been a pleasure to him to see that members on both sides of the house could join together heartily and enthusiastically in that movement to extend aid to the mother country in her time of need. That was a practical illustration—the Pacific cable scheme was another—of the real Imperial federation that was coming about in the British Empire. He remembered as he had heard the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, that good and stalwart Yorkshireman, who was really the father of the Imperial Federation idea. For many years that was not fashionable. They heard remarks that the true opinion was in the other direction, the disruption of the Empire. It must afford pleasure to every patriotic Britisher to know that they never could hear such sentiments now. (Applause.) All realized that the true greatness of Britain lay in the real relations of the Empire. No intelligent man who observes what was going on but must realize that in a few years a tremendous conflict might rage on the other side of the Pacific ocean. For that period it was desirable that we should build up a strong British community in British Columbia. That was the view taken by this government in its attempt to keep out people of the Mongolian race. They did not want to see in this province the population composed of two classes, the capitalists and the hordes of yellow-skinned Asiatics. The government wanted to make this a country for the British people, where workmen could get good wages and make comfortable homes for themselves. That was the best contribution the province could make to the advance of the Empire and for the glory of the sovereign whom they all so greatly admired. That was the view he took, and he thought that spirit, as Mr. McBride said, should animate this assembly, that they should in their debates lessen the bitterness of attack and personal feeling. In doing that they would not only raise the house in the estimation of the people, but would also conduce largely to the interests of this great province.

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